THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 227

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Andrews Expected to Set Textile Wage in Month; Argentine Import Move

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 22, 1939

Hearings on 32½-Cent-an-Hour Minimum Closed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decision from Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, was expected within a month on the proposed 32½-cent-an-hour minimum wage for the textile industry as final arguments were received today. Both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations textile unions advocated immediate adoption of the order which would affect about 700,000 workers in the cotton, rayon, and silk textile industries.

Argentina Upholds Currency by Import Control

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina, determined to maintain its currency in face of unfavorable world markets, announced today an extension of strict control over all imports. The action will supplement decrees of last November which resulted in almost a 50 per cent reduction in United States sales to this country. The new program also will include exportation of gold to meet unbalances, if necessary, and establishment of a "frozen" exchange rate of 20 paper pesos for each pound sterling for imports formerly admitted under free exchange markets.

Egypt to Recognize Soviet as Trade Move

CAIRO (AP)—The Egyptian Cabinet decided yesterday to recognize the Soviet Government—probably a prelude to resumption of the Egyptian-Russian trade talks which began in London several weeks ago but broke down when Soviet representatives insisted on political recognition.

Soviet-Reich Nonaggression Pact Stuns Europe

By the Associated Press

Soviet Russia and National Socialist Germany startled Europe today with a decision to conclude a nonaggression pact at a time when two other nations, Britain and France, were seeking a mutual assistance accord with Russia.

Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, will arrive in Moscow tomorrow for the negotiations which were announced last midnight in the homes of rival ideologies.

It came with surprise to Britain and France, whose diplomats have been engaged for four months in an attempt to negotiate a tripower mutual assistance pact and whose miliatry officials have been holding staff talks in Moscow.

Unofficial Soviet sources in Moscow said the Russian-German pact would not preclude a tripower mutual assistance accord; French Foreign Office officials said the Moscow military conversations would continue.

But in Berlin many believed that the British-French efforts to get Russia into their front had been nullified; in London, the sudden action confronted Cabinet Ministers, who already had been summoned for a special session on the growing European crisis, with a complication of the first magnitude.

Special Dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Hitler's "surprise" pact reverses basic Reich policy trends. Page 1.

LONDON—Door to Russian co-operation with Peace front still open. Page 1.

PARIS—Will Soviet-German Pact start new lineups in Europe? Page 1.

FAR EAST—Has Japan been cut adrift from the Axis? Page 5.

ON THE CONTINENT—Summary of reactions in major European capitals. Page 4.

THE BACKGROUND—A study of German-Russian relations. Page 5.

MARKETS—Stock markets in major capitals, reacting adversely at first, reversed their trends and showed slight gains. Financial pages.

Relief Mobilized for Western Chinese City

CHUNGKING (AP)—Chinese and foreign relief organizations were mobilized hastily yesterday to aid the Western Szechwan Province City of Kiating, where foreigners estimated 400 persons were killed and many injured in a Japanese aid raid Aug. 19. Kiating, 180 miles west of here, was reported three-fourths destroyed by incendiary bombs. An American relief commitee plane carrying money and emergency aid was dispatched.

Zionist Refugee Ship Reaches Palestine

JERUSALEM (AP)—Flying the blue and white Zionist flag, the refugee ship Parita was beached by its all-Jewish crew on Tel Aviv's sandy shore early today with 870 passengers, mainly refugees from Germany and Czechoslovakia. As soon as the ship was beached about 125 passengers leaped overboard and swam ashore. They were given first aid and breakfast at a hotel. Police and troops then began disembarking the rest of the refugees, who said they had been sailing 11 weeks without a captain but with their own crew. All who are physically fit aboard will be transferred today to Sarafand concentration camp.

Promoting State Reciprocity Wins $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—With an admonition that "one state does not and cannot live for itself," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today awarded $1,000 to the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators for promoting "complete reciprocity for highway traffic between states." A letter from Secretary Wallace declared, "Unwise regulations of highway traffic at state boundaries . . . easily result in setting up border-line barriers that have far greater adverse effects than any inequities they were designed to cure."

Strike on Four British Railroads Planned

LONDON (AP)—A strike on England's four main railroads effective Aug. 26 was decided upon late today by the Executive Committee of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, representing 55,000 workers. The strike decision followed upon failure of the companies to agree to raise the minimum weekly wage from 45 shillings ($11.25) to 50 shillings ($12.50). Britain's other large rail workers' union, the National Union of Railwaymen, decided to defer strike action and to resubmit its claims for a 50-shilling minimum weekly wage, which the railways previously had refused.

Indian Ruins in New Mexico Traced To Centuries Before Spanish Came

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Field Museum of Natural History disclosed today that its archaeological expedition to the Southwest had discovered ancient Indian villages, buried so completely for hundreds of years that early Spanish explorers were unaware of their existence, although the sites lay across their trails.

Dr. Paul S. Martin, Chief Curator of anthropology in charge of the expedition working in the mountains of New Mexico, reported that when Coronado, the Spanish explorer, journeyed through the region about 400 years ago the villages had been deserted for more than seven centuries.

Dr. Martin informed the Museum Director, Clifford C. Gregg, that only the most minute traces of human occupation remained, the "sole clue being the presence of small pieces of broken pottery which look almost exactly like the natural gravelly pebbles which also lie on the surface of the ground."

The people of the primitive villages lived and gathered for ceremonials in pit-houses, building no dwellings above the ground. The expedition learned also that the villages were inhabited for only a short time and then abandoned.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1939

Rediscovering America	3
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
The Secret of Harmony (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Vermont Letter	9
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	10
Behind the Microphone	10
Sports Pages	11-12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Aviation Comment	16
Tour-a-bouts	16
Daily Features	17
Editorials	16

Dewey, Golf Intent, To Talk on '40 Too?

By the Associated Press

Owosso, Mich., Aug. 22

Thomas E. Dewey, New York's District Attorney, racket-buster, and Republican Presidential possibility, here for a few days' vacation with his mother, looked forward to "as much golf as possible," and perhaps a few political conferences. Mr. Dewey admitted he planned huddles today with "a few people" from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, "who indicated they'd like to see me while I'm here."

Friends who declined to be quoted were authority for the prediction that Mr. Dewey contemplated no contest in 1940 with his "warm friend" United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Grand Rapids, for the support of Michigan's delegation to the Republican national convention.

Waterbury Board Sets Hearing For Ouster of Hayes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 22—Frank Hayes, free on bail of $50,000 and still Mayor of this manufacturing City of 107,000 persons despite the fact that a prison sentence of 10 to 15 years hangs over him, was summoned today to appear before the Board of Aldermen to show cause why he should not be removed from office.

The Aldermen fixed Thursday night for a hearing on the ouster charges immediately after Judge Ernest A. Inglis last night climaxed the City's nine-month, million-dollar-fraud trial by imposing a maximum prison term upon its Mayor and sentencing 19 others, including six City officials, either to prison or jail terms.

Cheers Greet Judge

The Mayor and 19 others were found guilty last Wednesday of plotting to enrich themselves and defraud the City over a period of eight years by securing excessive and fraudulent payments of City funds to lawyers, contractors, and accountants who frequently "kicked back" to City officials some of the money they received.

The cheers with which a crowd, estimated at 10,000 persons, greeted Judge Inglis and Hugh M. Alcorn, the Special Prosecutor, as they left the Courthouse after the sentencing encouraged the sponsors of a proposed City Manager charter on which the voters are to pass Oct. 3.

With Mayor Hayes and the other defendants freed by Judge Inglis pending action on their appeals, immediate interest centered today on the action of the Board of Aldermen in summoning the Mayor and his secretary, Thomas

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Reported Union Of Subversives Probed by Dies

Witness describes union which he said was to rid government of Jews and Communists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mild-mannered Henry D. Allen, a native of Worcester, Mass., self-styled foe of "Jewish Communism," told the Dies Committee today that an "Anti-Communist Federation" was formed at Los Angeles last year, but that it never functioned.

The organizing convention, said Mr. Allen, a former member of the Silver Shirts, was attended by a number of leaders of politico-patriotic organizations including:

Herman Schwinn, leader, and Arno Risse, assistant leader of the West Coast District of the German-American Bund; Kenneth Alexander, Silver Shirt leader in Southern California; Charles Hudson of Omaha, Neb., Publisher of America in Danger, and William Kullgren of California, editor of the Beacon Light.

"There were people there from New York and Philaadelphia, but I don't remember their names," he testified, adding that in addition to Messrs. Schwinn and Risse there were others present "whom I have identified with the Bund."

Mr. Allen, an explorer of mining property in Mexico, referred frequently during the course of his testimony to "Jewish Communism" and said the Silver Shirts' fight on that at the time he was affilitaed with the organization prevented its obtaining a meeting hall in Los Angeles.

He described the objectives of the organization as being to "rid the Federal Government of Jews and Communists" and said he was still in sympathy with its aims.

The failure of the "anti-Communist federation" to function, the witness testified, was due to inability "to get together on a leader."

He was asked whether Maj. Gen. George van Horn Moseley, retired, was considered for leadership and replied that he never heard Gen. Moseley's name mentioned.

The convention, Mr. Allen said, was held Aug. 6, 7, 8, 1938, at the Los Angeles German-American House, which he declared was used because access to other halls was denied.

The idea of the convention, he declared, originated with Mrs. Leslie Fry of Pasadena, Calif., who, he said, is "otherwise known as Mrs de Schishmaress." He identified her as head of the "Militant Crristian Patriots" and publisher of the Christian Free Press.

Others who assisted, he said, were Mrs. W. K. Jewett and Mrs. Conrad Chapman, associates of Mrs. Fry.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Stalin Pledges Neutrality To Hitler; Door Still Open For Accord With Britain

Reich shelves drive on Bolshevism in move to gain access to Russian supplies.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 22—"The Governments of the Reich and Soviet Russia have agreed to conclude a nonaggression pact. The Reichsminister of Foreign Affairs von Ribbentrop will arrive in Moscow Wednesday, Aug. 23, to conclude the negotiations."

This short communiqué splashed across the front pages of this morning's German press reveals Reichsführer Hitler again as a master of surprises.

The news has come as a bombshell no less to the German people than to the world outside.

For nothing could have been less imaginable than this new development, especially at a time when the British and French military missions were in Moscow, and people have become accustomed to consider the Third Reich and Soviet Russia as sworn political enemies.

Thus there is epochally reversed the trend of years past in which the Reich pictured its mission as condemnation of Bolshevism as one of the world's greatest enemies. Also, it is not many months since the Reich refused to have anything to do with Russia which it declared was not a part of Europe.

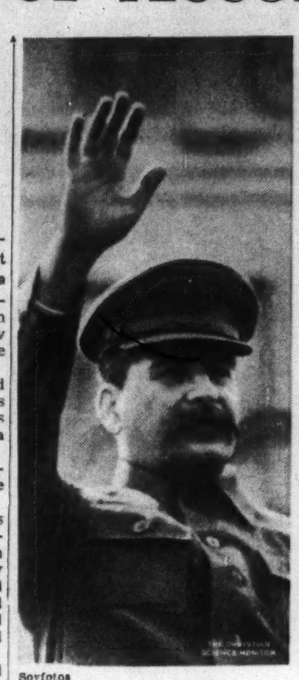
Recalls Pact With Poland

This new development is even more amazing than Herr Hitler's action in January, 1934, when he concluded a 10-year nonaggression pact with Poland despite the fact that Poland was then considered Germany's greatest enemy, and propaganda against that country was as violent as it has been against Communism since 1933.

Yet the new agreement which it is now stated will be signed at Moscow shows many aspects in the same category as that signed earlier with Poland. For it does not mean that the differences between National Socialism and Bolshevism have been eliminated. But it does mean that conditions are such that Herr Hitler determined upon a temporary sacrifice of political and economic theories in order to secure far more important ends in the near future.

Nothing could have been more unfortunate for Germany than to have been involved in a war which would have brought in Britain, France, and Soviet Russia on the other side. Such an eventuality, it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)



Sovfotos

Joseph Stalin
Surprises Europe by agreeing to anti-war pact with Germany.

Wide World

Joachim von Ribbentrop
German Foreign Minister who will negotiate Soviet pact.

Power Balance Shaken By Reich-Soviet Move

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 22 — Important shifts in the European balance of power may follow the prospective conclusion of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact just at the moment when international tension over Danzig is reaching a high point.

Hitherto it was widely assumed in France and England that even if Russia took no active part in hostilities, its reserves of military supplies and raw materials would be at the disposal of the anti-German powers and would play a considerable part in strengthening the defenses of Poland and Rumania.

While it would be premature to be too positive in deductions until the pact is signed and its exact terms known, it may be that even this hope of limited Russian aid must now be revised.

Delays in the Anglo-Russian negotiations at Moscow are now seen in the new light of a Soviet effort to hold up to Germany a prospective alliance with France and England, but simultaneously to carry on secret negotiations with Reichsführer Hitler to ensure Soviet isolation from any prospective war.

The aims of Joseph Stalin's policy during the last month apparently have been to ensure Soviet abstention from any European war, partly because of the purges which he has carried out in the army to make any mobilization dangerous for his personal dictatorship and partly because he wishes to have his hands free in the Far East.

Some observers believe a further Soviet objective has even been to promote an outbreak of war in Europe from which the Soviet Union could remain aloof. Such a war could be counted on to exhaust Germany's military strength. Reckoning that the forces of France, England, Poland, and the smaller allies would approximately equal those of Germany, Italy, and their satellites, a European war might be expected to be extremely long and to end in some form of a general social and economic breakdown.

Whether Mr. Stalin still thinks in terms of a world revolution or is only concerned with increasing

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

London and Paris Recovering After 'Shock' of Stalin Shift

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—An emergency session of the British Parliament was forecast in informed political quarters today as Britain and France considered their positions in the new European situation caused by the projected German-Russian nonaggression pact.

Both the Labor and Liberal Parties have made strong representations to the Government to call Parliament back from recess, it was understood, and a decision was expected at this afternoon's cabinet meeting.

If the decision is favorable both Houses probably will meet Thursday.

Both France and Britain received the news of the proposed German-Russian pact as a blow, but they cautiously awaited further details before making any comment.

Escape Clause in Pact

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—The proposed Soviet-German nonaggression pact will contain a provision permitting its denunciation in the event either party commits an act of aggression against a third country, a reliable informant said today.

The pact, this informant said, would contain three main points:

1. A pledge to abstain from aggression against one another.
2. In case one party is the victim of an attack by a third party, the other will remain neutral.
3. In case either commits an pact of aggression, the other may denounce the agreement.

In some pro-Soviet circles the agreement as outlined was regarded as not necessarily incompatible with an alliance among England, France, and Russia.

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP)—French Foreign Office officials announced today the Anglo-Franco-Russian military conversations in Moscow would continue despite the announcement of the German-Russian nonaggression pact negotiations.

The announcement preceded the emergency Cabinet meeting called this afternoon which is to put the finishing touches to a chain of military decrees enabling France's armed forces to meet any eventuality.

The Superior War Council met this morning briefly as it has frequently during the crisis.

Many military precautions, routine in time of crisis, already have been taken, but how many men were under arms remained a War Ministry secret.

At the Foreign Office an official said that "there is no reason why the staff talks between Britain, France and Russia should not continue" and that they "will go on."

Officials made no secret of the fact they were shocked by the news of the German-Russian negotiations.

Von Ribbentrop Delayed

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (AP) — Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived at Tempelhof Airport, Berlin, at 6:20 p. m. (12:20 p. m. E. S. T.) en route to Moscow, to sign a nonaggression pact with Russia. He had left Salzburg two hours earlier by airplane. He was expected to remain in Berlin only a few hours. "Technical reasons," it was explained, necessitated the call in Berlin.

The Foreign Minister is traveling by Führer Hitler's private plane, a luxurious Focke-Wulff-Condor. Herr Hitler's personal pilot, Captain Baur, will fly the ship to Moscow. A second plane will carry treaty experts and specialists in Southeastern European affairs.

London opinion finds attempt by Russians to get better terms in British accord.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 22—News that a German - Soviet nonaggression treaty is to be signed, which is reverberating through a bewildered world today, need not necessarily prevent the Soviets entering an alliance with Britain and France, in the opinion of informed circles.

Indeed it is thought that the decision to sign a treaty may be intended by Moscow as a stick with which to beat the British and French Governments into greater speed in coming to terms with the Soviet Union.

The reason for this interpretation, which is the reverse of the view taken in early comments, is that every nonaggression treaty the Soviets have signed hitherto has contained a clause allowing denunciation without notice if the other party to the treaty attacks a third power.

There is a clause to this effect, for example, in the Italo-Soviet nonaggression treaty signed Sept. 2, 1933.

This treaty, which is still in force and which Soviet circles assume will be the model for the treaty with Germany, further provides that "if either high contracting power is attacked by one or more powers the other high contracting power undertakes to observe neutrality during the period of conflict."

Could Continue Talks

If this precedent is followed in the case of Germany, the Soviets would not have their hands tied in the least by signing such a nonaggression treaty. Moreover, they could continue alliance talks with Britain and France to provide against the contingency of Germany's violating its obligations not to attack a third state.

On the other hand if Moscow decided that Poland—and not Germany—was the aggressor, the best that Germany could expect under such a treaty would be Russian neutrality.

When Britain gave guarantees to Poland, Rumania, and Greece there appeared no likelihood of Russia being anything else than neutral.

The successful issue of Joachim von Ribbentrop's visit to Moscow to clinch the negotiations would mean that the Soviets then had nonaggression treaties with both the Axis States and with Poland and all other border states, not forgetting Turkey which now has an alliance with Britain and France. The Soviets also are loosely allied with France.

Russia is also still bound by the London definition of aggression drafted during the World Economic Conference in 1933. This could be evoked by Poland as a signatory to override any subsequent nonaggression treaty Russia might have signed.

Value of Pact Weighed

In these circumstances, as a Rumanian comment phrases it, everything depends on whether the German-Soviet treaty is "merely of formal or also of practical value." Rumanians, however, take it for granted that Russia cannot contemplate giving Germany a free hand in either Poland or Southeastern Europe.

A Yugoslav comment is to the effect that this latest development shows that Germany "is pretty hard up." This view is based on the theory that by approaching Moscow Herr Hitler has shattered the anti-Comintern pact and thrown Japan over completely. The fact that the chief architect of the anti-Comintern pact, Herr von Ribbentrop, who once urged Britain to ally itself with Germany against Communism, is himself going to Moscow to sign the nonaggression treaty is commented on in this connection.

Effect on Other Signers

Soviet circles here wonder what the Germans themselves will think of such complete and sudden about-face. Other commentators are asking what effect there will be on the other signatories to the anti-Comintern pact, namely, Spain and Hungary.

Regarding the latter, the denials of the Budapest Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Czaky, that any pressure was brought to bear on him in either Germany or Italy to throw in Hungary's lot with the Axis is interpreted in the diplomatic world as meaning that he successfully resisted this pressure.

There is the best reason for believing that the attempt was made. Count Czaky's own statements on his return to Budapest are regarded as proof that Hungary resolutely refused.

Another development which is thought to have an important bearing on the existing European situ-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Intimate Message from Washington

A Newspaperman Tells How to Be One—Get Whiff of Printer's Ink—If It Stays You're Sunk and, Boy, How You'll Love It

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

We have just received another letter of the type that is always coming in. A young man writes:

"I am about to enter college to study journalism and I am therefore writing you, as an experienced journalist, for your ideas on subjects to study, etc. . . ."

The answer is simple, and we are taking this opportunity of replying because it will save the trouble of writing the same thing to a lot of other young men and women. The answer is: study everything, and if the smell of printer's ink is in your nostrils you'll get there. I can think of no scrap of information that will not be useful to the newspaperman. But the first lesson to this young man is: Don't talk about journalists. That may do in Britain, but in Washington we consider journalists to be ex-newspapermen who wear a cane and spats, and don't dig much for news any more, but sit in comfortable places and ruminate. Sometimes they just sit.

Of course there are some things this young man should study which are better than others. We don't set store by informative studies so much as studies that make you think. In that sense, mathematics might be a whole lot better than current events. Anybody can learn the detail of current events, but not everybody can put them together correctly, and a study of the laws of mathematics might be the very best way of teaching method.

Alas, You Must Think

By the same token, other so-called disciplinary studies are better than skimming over the surface of facts Latin and logic, Greek and geometry, all have their place in toughening up the ability to work and think. We don't seriously suggest that this young man should study Greek, but we wish that we had ourselves! We could almost be a journalist if we knew Greek!

Of course, a newspaperman who works on a serious and self-respecting paper deals with various constructive situations and things. He may write about politics and economics, civic affairs or national affairs. He may treat invention and industrial progress. Or he may specialize in many other fields. But preferably, he should know the elements of the big problems which challenge the world today. That is to say, he should have some historical background both in economics and political history, against which he can place the events of the day.

In short, the young man should get the best possible general education his college or university affords, choosing the subjects whose professors are most competent and stimulating, as well as those which theoretically fit in with the world of today.

It may be useful for this young man to go to a journalism school at some time or other. We don't know. It depends on his particular case. If he has had no practical newspaper experience—if he hasn't hung around a newspaper office nights and Saturdays since he was a kid, or hasn't taken spare-time jobs there—he may find useful the compromise between practice and academics which good journalism schools offer. And in any case he may find such a school valuable.

General Education Best

But we, personally, wouldn't sacrifice a good general education in order to switch into a journalism school, if there were a choice between the two. If they can be combined somehow, it may be admirable. And the young man may learn a great many new and sound ideas about newspaper work which his later employers won't know themselves. The journalism schools today are doing heroic work for the regional and local newspapers of the country. Their contribution to the great metropolitan dailies is not so marked.

There is no royal road to newspaper training. Some of the most successful newspaper writers today had the oddest backgrounds. We know some who have been lawyers, and undertakers, and baseball managers and skating-rink proprietors and everything else under the sun. But they also had newspaper flair, as they showed when they finally found their real jobs. There is no substitute for actual newspaper work as newspaper training, and the sooner the aspirant can combine it with his academic work, the better—unless his "best possible education" suffers materially thereby.

So we advise our young man to make contact with the nearest newspapers, survey the field, and see if he can't do some practical newspaper work of sorts on the side. Anything will do. Possibly he can get summer jobs. And then when he graduates, he should not mind at what sort of tasks he starts in the newspaper shop. He can learn from anything, if he keeps his eyes open and applies what he learns.

These are, we fear, all terribly obvious suggestions. But we think they are the simple lessons of most practical newspapermen. There is a cult in our profession of saying: "I would never raise my boy to be a newspaperman!"

Don't you believe it. Complain though we will, there is scarcely a one of us who wouldn't do it all over again, and who wouldn't be darned proud to see his son start out zestfully at the profession. The smell of printer's ink is a habit-forming, irresistible, nasty, magnificent odor. Once it's in your nostrils you can't get it out. We hope this young man, about to enter college, has caught the whiff and has the flair to go with it. **Erwin D. Canham**

Planes for Britain and France Delayed by American Needs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Britain and France are behind on delivery of the aerial armada they have ordered in the United States. By early September they will have less than one plane delivered out of every three ordered.

The tremendous rush of the American Army and Navy for aircraft has kept orders from abroad from being filled as fast as they might otherwise. On the other hand, the foreign contracts have helped some factories to get into working trim for handling the American orders.

Britain and France have placed the largest orders for war equipment purchased here since the World War. They began to let warplane contracts in June of 1938, the month after the first Czech crisis when President Beneš mobilized his army and Reichsführer Hitler postponed the climax until September. The initial export license was issued by the State Department in July when France obtained the first batch of permits totaling $5,000,000.

In the 13 months since, Britain and France have had licenses issued for them totaling $121,432,419. But actual exports of war materials have acounted to only $36,170,352, about 30 per cent of the orders. The total number of planes ordered here is calculated at 800 for France and 650 for Britain, and only about 450 have been delivered.

Great Britain has fared much better than France in obtaining delivery, although the total value of its orders is smaller. It has received licenses for $42,022,195 in the last 13 months, and France, $79,410,224, but Britain has received actual shipments totalling $23,361,479, or more than half its orders, whereas France has had shipments of $12,808,872, or only 16 per cent. France was longer in getting big shipments started; first real deliveries did not begin until this year.

Officials believe the total licenses thus far issued about cover the airplane contracts that Britain and France have placed in the United States. They believe it probable, however, that both countries may place substantial additional orders.

Britain's Dominions, Australia and Canada, likewise have received comparatively few deliveries on the orders they have placed here for planes and other war equipment. Australia has thus far this year obtained export licenses for just under $5,000,000 and Canada for just under $2,000,000, but actual deliveries amount only to $176,000 and $591,955 respectively.

The Netherlands Indies, however, already have had delivery on $5,556,469 worth of war materials thus far this year, practically all being warplanes.

Boys Rescued From Crime By Pittsburgh's 'Hill City'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 22—Several thousand dollars have been saved through checking property destruction, stopping false fire alarms and ending petty thievery in "Hill City," a children's town recently formed in Pittsburgh's Negro district.

To date, youthful residents of the community have returned more than $500 in property to rightful owners, but the real benefits derived in the prevention of crime cannot be estimated in money.

The years ahead will have to answer that question, according to Detective Howard McKinney, of the Pittsburgh police force, a Negro who dug deeply into his $225 a month salary to meet the expense of establishing "Hill City," his personal project.

2,000 Enrolled

Already nearly 2,000 Negro children and a scattering of white youngsters have enrolled as citizens of the model community, which metes out justice and decides its own penalties for gangsterism and delinquency. This is estimated to be one-seventh of the child population in the slums of the hilly Negro residential area, and is accepted by officials as evidence that "Hill City not only has been successful in curbing crime, but also had caught the fancy of the youngsters.

"Hill City" has its own mayor, judges, legislative officers and department heads, just as any city.

From his own childhood in the hill district slums, Mr. McKinney formed the idea that such an organization would help to lead Negro children into good American citizenship.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary

For 12 years after graduating from the University of Pittsburgh, he was secretary of the Negro Young Men's Christian Association, with opportunities to observe the influence of poor housing, crowded homes and poverty upon the development of character.

As a result, he determined to start a program to counteract the anti-social tendencies he saw every day within the community. "Hill City" followed.

The city administration wanted to establish such a crime prevention program in the Negro district, but there were no funds for such a purpose in the municipal budget. However, they had room on the police department pay roll for an extra man, which in the end meant that Mr. McKinney was appointed a detective last year.

Funds Donated

A Pittsburgh business man happened to read a newspaper article about Mr. McKinney's work, and decided that he needed help. He sent for the detective, was impressed by his sincerity and placed some money at his disposal for the establishment of a community center.

One of the first delinquents to come in conflict with the junior city's law force was "The Brains," a 13-year-old youngster, who admitted having raided fruit stands and grocery stores to get food for a group of hill district "desperados"—his "gang."

The group was brought to trial and sentenced to the parole of Detective McKinney with "The Brains" in tears. He is said to be a reformed "man" today.

Oregon Paper Suspends

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — The Portland News-Telegram announces that it is suspending publication, because of "greatly increased costs of production" and "an ever-growing tax burden."

FUN ON SHIPBOARD FUN ASHORE...

Playtime IN THE Caribbean

A year of thrills in a two-week holiday ... with 2 calls at gay Havana, 2 days in colorful Costa Rica, visit to Panama Canal Zone. Your cool American liner is first class throughout—all outside rooms, outdoor pool, orchestra, deck sports, movies and entertainment! Every Saturday from New York ... 15 Days $175 up

Also—EVERY WEDNESDAY from New York to Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, S. A., with 2 calls at Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. and a visit to Panama Canal Zone. 15 Days ..... $175 up.

Apply any Authorized Travel Agent or UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 462 Boylston St., Boston; Pier 3, N. R., New York City; Pier 9, North Wharves, Philadelphia.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

ALL-EXPENSE

SEE NEW YORK AND THE FAIR

$10.85

(Per Person in Double Room)

This Is What You Get:
★ ROOM, BATH & RADIO 3 Days and 2 Nights
★ ADMISSION TO WORLD'S FAIR

Choice of:
★ BILLY ROSE'S AQUACADE, OR
★ HOT MIKADO PERFORMANCE

Choice of:
★ GUIDED TOUR RADIO CITY AND
★ RCA OBSERVATION ROOF, OR
★ TOUR TELEVISION STUDIOS AND
★ TOUR OF NBC STUDIOS, OR
★ RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL SHOW

Choice of:
★ BUS SIGHTSEEING TRIP
★ YACHT SIGHTSEEING TRIP

Choice of:
★ DINNER IN TAFT GRILL
★ DINNER PARADISE NIGHT CLUB

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR WRITE TO

HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
BING & BING Management
2000 ROOMS
BATH and RADIO
DIRECT SUBWAY TO WORLD'S FAIR

LIKE A ZEPHYR ON A PARCHING DAY ... a head-to-toe SHOWER with

MAVIS talcum

IT HAS THE FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS

10c, 25c, 50c 75c

6 DAY CRUISES AT BARGAIN PRICES

Including stateroom accommodations, meals and entertainment.

to JACKSONVILLE $45.00 round trip
Every Tuesday. Steamer calls at Charleston 6 hours each way. Back Monday, 7 A.M.

to MIAMI $55.00 round trip
Every Saturday. Back Friday noon. Every Wednesday Back Tuesday, 7 A.M.

NO TAXE

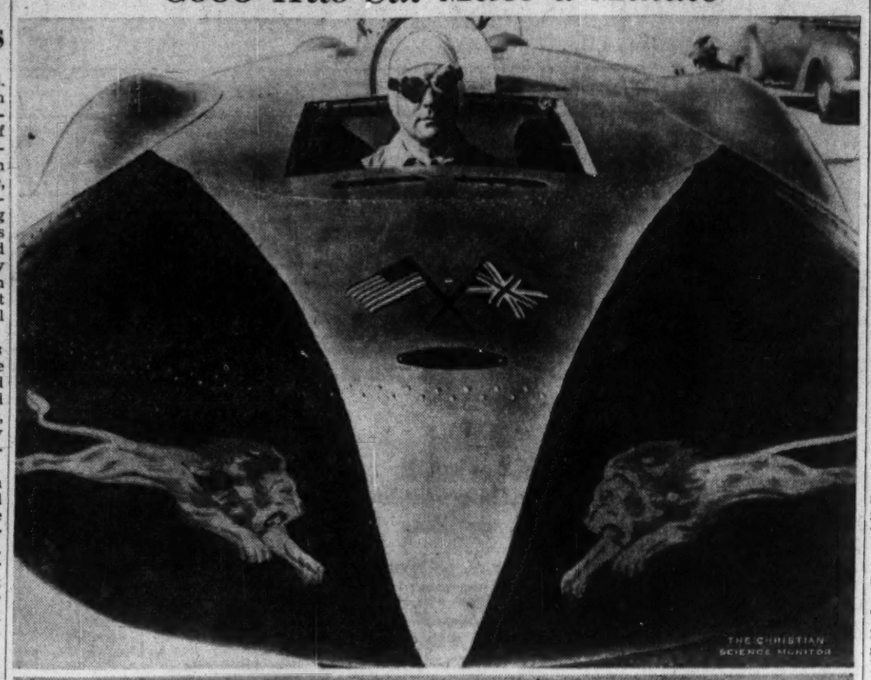
Sail on an ever-popular vacation voyage that's invigorating ... refreshing ... and have the added pleasure of a daylight day ashore. Deck sports, dance orchestra, talkies — cool, ocean breezes. Delicious food ... faultless service.

OTHER ALL-EXPENSE CRUISE BARGAINS with extra days ashore: Miami Beach, 9, 10 and 13 days, $73 and up. Texas, 13 days, $105.10 up. West Indies and Bermuda, Sept. 2, 13 days, $120 up.

For information apply TRAVEL AGENTS or

CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
J. A. Collins, Gen. Agt., 50 Franklin St., Tel. CAP 4700

Cobb Hits Six Miles a Minute



Wide World

Briton Travels Fastest Man Ever Has Gone on Land: 369.23 Miles an Hour

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 22 (AP) —John R. Cobb of London drove his 24-cyclinder "Railton Red Lion" over the measured mile today at more than six miles a minute—the fastest man ever traveled on land—but was forced to postpone his try for an official record. Motor trouble prevented him from meeting the requirement of a return trip within the same hour.

Mr. Cobb was clocked at 369.23 m. p. h. for the north run. This far exceeded the 356.44 the record-holder, Capt. George E. T. Eyston of England, maintained for the same run last September.

Mr. Cobb, beaming with confidence, climbed into the turtle-shaped comet and started the necessary return trip to make the record official. He stalled the motors shifting to high gear and the three-ton machine coasted to a stop.

With only nine minutes of his available hour remaining and no new tires available, he decided to forego another run.

Stalin Pledges Neutrality in Hitler Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

is felt here, is now excluded and Germany has been given a more or less free hand to deal with Poland.

Even if the western democracies think fit to intervene to aid the Poles, Germany believes that they can also be dealt with, particularly now that the Reich's western frontiers are all fortified.

Reason for Berlin's Calm

This new move, it is clear, is the basis of the calm with which the increasing tension in international affairs has been treated in official circles here. In the only press comment yet published on the new development in the Völkischer Beobachter, the Government organ, it is stated that it should not be imagined that the German people have been blind to the dangers of the hour but they have shown calm determination because of their consciousness of their rights, and of unconditional faith in their leader who has the freedom of the whole nation to make realistic decisions and conclude negotiations aimed at a definite goal.

Absolute secrecy has been observed throughout the period of negotiations. In fact it is clear that only a very few in the highest circles have known anything about what has been really happening behind the scenes.

In this action the National Socialists have shown that they are capable of keeping their own council. But they have disclosed the even more significant fact that they are prepared absolutely to transform their whole policy should conditions demand.

For some time past there has been a marked absence of anti-Communist attacks in the German press and long ago in a Reichstag speech Herr Hitler declared he had nothing against the Russian people, but only against Bolshevism.

Rumors Come True

There had also been many rumors of the possibility of a Reich-Soviet understanding, but these had been rejected on the grounds that the ideological differences of the two countries were too great. In addition the fact that the Soviet Ambasador to Germany, Alexi Merekaloff, has not returned to his Berlin post since April was not considered a sign of good understanding between the two Governments.

This new move, it is assumed here, will cause the western democracies to think twice before going to Poland's help, and it is naturally expected they will persuade Warsaw to yield over Danzig, and probbaly over the Polish Corridor also.

If not then, it is declared here, not only are military preparations now ready but also the diplomatic, and Germany has it in its power to dictate any terms it wishes. In any case Soviet neutrality, following the new trade treaty, would guarantee for Germany a source of raw materials, and any fears of a blockade are now over.

Too Early for Assessment

There is much conjecture in well-informed circles regarding what will be the basis of the German-Soviet understanding, particularly whether these two countries have agreed on a plan for a breakup of Poland, and, if so, under what conditions. It is also tempting to dwell upon the possible repercussions of the new developments upon the international situation in general. But until more information is avalable, it is useless to attempt to discuss such things.

Most Germans who examine this matter from an international viewpoint are also nonplussed at Russia's attitude. They assume that a by no means unimportant role has been played in this whole affair by Prime Minister Chamberlain's cold shouldering of Russia last September, and that country's continued skepticism of Mr. Chamberlain's sincerity. It is impossible as yet to gage German reaction but it will be surprising if it will not be something of this sort: Better an alliance with Russia than a European war. In German political and military circles those sections which have been supporters of the traditional Bismarck policy and of the Schlieffen plan will welcome this change.

European Balance Shaken

(Continued from Page 1)

Russia's national strength, those who feel he favors such a war believe its resultant breakdown could only be welcome to him.

Great Britain's guarantee to Poland and Rumania last spring vastly eased Mr. Stalin's position because his own western frontiers were automatically covered by French and British assurances of aid to Poland and Rumania.

In light of the present agreement with Germany, all the protracted talks, first political and then military, with the British and French representatives at Moscow, seem little more than an elaborate camouflage designed to strengthen British and French opposition to Germany in Eastern Europe by giving an illusion that Russia would co-operate with the western powers. German intransigeance in face of what seemed formidable hostility may also be explained by the secret negotiations which preceded announcement of the nonaggression pact. Its conclusion will certainly strengthen the hands of the Axis powers, whether for conference or for war.

Enlargement Seen For Defense Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several more industrialists may be added soon to the board advising the Army and Navy on their master plan for wartime mobilization of the nation's economic resources.

The six who now compose the new War Resources Board, headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Steel Corporation chairman, include no representatives of fuel, transportation and other industries vital in war.

Serving without even the $1 a year stipend paid civilian volunteer advisers and executives of the World War, the businessmen took home masses of data for study over the week-end after their initial session Aug. 19. Four arranged to meet again Aug. 22 with Army and Navy officials. Ninety-two officers in Washington and key manufacturing cities are devoting their full time to industrial blueprints.

More than 20,000 plants have been surveyed since Congress, in the 1920 National Defense Act, ordered precautionary preparations to prevent the confusion that attended the entry into the World War. Some 10,000 of these tentatively had been allotted definite tasks for "M-Day"—the Army's designation for the start of mobilization. The accumulated data fills huge filing cases at the War Department and decentralized branches.

Lesson in Learning

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Percival F. Brittan insists that it's never too late to learn. When he came to the United States from Great Britain in 1920—at the age of 39—he had only a grammar-school education. By studying nights, he obtained a high school certificate, then completed a normal-school course that qualified him as a teacher of drawing and music. Now he is studying at Syracuse University to get a college degree. On the side he is studying French at Central High School—just because he likes the language.

Tientsin Swept By Worst Flood In City's History

TIENTSIN, China, Aug. 22 (AP) —Flood ravaged this great North China city today, taking a heavy toll of life and causing property damage running into millions of dollars.

Waters of the swollen Hai River rushed through Tientsin. An area extending some 30 miles north and south of the city was flooded. It was the greatest flood disaster in Tientsin's history.

There had been hopes that because rain ceased in the immediate area of Tientsin the flood crest would be reached today. However, the waters continued to rise slowly, fed by continuing rains in the interior watershed which the Hai drains.

Refugees by the thousands streamed into Tientsin from the submerged areas. There was intense suffering among the city's 1,500,000 residents.

The Japanese concession was under water—in some places 10 to 15 feet deep. Houses collapsed. Through the night, the sky was red from fires which burned huge sections of buildings to the flood line. Fires also raged in the native areas.

The British and French concessions were submerged to depths up to 15 feet. The Italian concession to the northwest apparently suffered less than surrounding areas. The central station of the Peiping Mukden Railway was submerged partially.

The American community was as waterlogged as any. American Marines whose barracks are on the southern edge of the British concession lost a two-day battle to hold back the waters with sandbags and retreated to upper floors, taking their livestock with them. The American Consulate also took up emergency quarters in the Marine compound.

All water, light and telephone service was disrupted. Authorities were attempting to bring in food by boats.

Japan Demands Amends

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22 (AP)—Japanese military authorities and Chinese officials of the Japanese-backed local Government were reported today to be considering possible "isolation" of the Shanghai International Settlement, apparently as the outgrowth of a police shooting.

The Japanese were said to have moved additional troops, along with tanks and other mechanized equipment, into an area along the Settlement border where a Briton, Sergeant W. L. Kinlich, of the Settlement police, killed two and wounded six of the puppet Government's policemen with a submachine gun last Saturday.

Sergeant Kinloch said he opened fire when he was shot in the back. Demands for indemnities, punishment for Sergeant Kinloch, and apology and assurance against recurrence of such incidents were presented last night to Cornell Franklin, American Chairman of the Settlement Council, over the signature of Fu Siao-en, Shanghai Mayor.

Moscow Decries Lag in Crushing Religious Faith

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—A complaint that religion is not being stamped out rapidly enough in Soviet Russia was made Aug. 20 by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda which sharply scored schools, labor unions, party organizations, and newspapers for "neglecting anti-religious propaganda."

"Tens of millions have got rid of their superstitions," the newspaper said in a front-page editorial, "but it would be incorrect to think that religion has been finally extinguished—there are still more than a few traditions of capitalism in the conscience of constructors of society and we face the great responsible problem of their elimination.

"Even in cities and among workers there still exist people who have not broken with religion. Many continue to observe religious ceremonies and holidays."

Pravda deplored economic loss through observance of religious holidays during the harvest season and said district organizations were "too mild toward violation of Soviet laws by clergymen."

Some schools were negligent, it added, "allowing some children to finish their education still holding religious conceptions."

Pravda attacked newspapers for "restricting their anti-religious propaganda" to Easter and Christmas.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

ation is that Yugoslav circles, which hitherto have been reticent about the negotiations between the Serbs and Croats, are now saying that an agreement has actually been reached. If this is so, a stronger anti-Axis policy is predicted from Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, however, attention is chiefly concentrated upon the German-Soviet move. Until the details are known, speculation as to ultimate effects must be, it is emphasized, largely guesswork.

But there is widespread feeling in the diplomatic world that if this latest German gamble fails—and most authorities consulted this morning think it will fail—the possibility of war over Danzig will sensibly diminish, not in the least because Germany itself has shattered the legend it so laboriously built up that Europe's chief danger is from Bolshevism.

Quebec Places Direct Relief Before Public Works Plans

The News

QUEBEC, Aug. 22 (CP)—In order to "obtain a small part of what is due us," Quebec Province has decided to join in an agreement with Dominion authorities whereby direct relief recipients in the Province will receive their money before unemployment-relief works are undertaken, Premier Maurice Duplessis announced yesterday.

The Premier's letter, announcing Quebec's decision to enter the agreement, said the Provincial Government was reiterating its "offer to you to completely free the municipalities of contributing to direct relief and to the execution of a program of productive public works of a nature to remedy unemployment."

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 22—Quebec's demands upon the Federal Government for a new deal in relief grants precipitated a major political row with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the Conservative leader, Dr. R. J. Manion, as the opponents.

Dr. Manion's entry to the dispute, which began between Norman Rogers, Federal Minister of Labor, and Premier Maurice Duplessis, was regarded here as a bid for Union Nationale support in the French-Canadian Province at the next federal election. While the Quebec Premier has long known to have been at odds with the Prime Minister and his policies he has repeatedly avowed that he will take no hand in federal politics. It is believed that in his displeasure over the refusal of the Dominion Government to make special relief concessions to his Province he might change his mind and give assistance to the Conservatives in their efforts to cut down the Liberal bloc of seats in the province.

Extra Aid Refused

The situation reached a deadlock with the Federal Government standing firm upon its decision to give no extra financial aid to Quebec, which asked that Governor-General's warrants, by which assistance was given to the drought areas in the West last year, be invoked. Mr. King pointed out that the warrants were used only when the regular relief appropriations had been exhausted and could be properly used by the Government only in severe and urgent emergencies.

Quebec, anxious to push ahead an extensive program of public works, has asked that financial assistance above the grants-in-aid be given in order that the Province may change its relief system from the "dole" to one of wages for work.

The Government answer has been to reiterate the offers available to all Provinces requiring assistance. Mr. King submitted that it was impossible for him to invoke the warrants since the relief appropriation had not been exhausted and suggested that no state of emergency existed in Quebec.

Federal Program Outlined

The four-point relief program of the Federal Government is:

1. To pay dollar-for-dollar with the provincial governments, up to 40 per cent of the cost of direct relief. The municipalities are asked to contribute the remaining 20 per cent. There is no limit to the Federal contribution in this category.
2. To pay the labor costs in civic improvement projects. The sum allotted to Quebec in the works program is $3,000,000.
3. To co-operate with the Provinces in working out a plan whereby municipalities, which can contribute nothing to civic improvements, can share in this program.
4. To pay half of the cost of relief given to transients.

Political Motive Hinted

Dr. Manion has suggested that Mr. King is motivated by a desire to even political scores with the Duplessis government for its defeat of the Liberals in Quebec. He cites cases in 1938 where Governor-General's warrants were used for "such purposes as unemployment and relief in Saskatchewan, relief in Alberta, animal tuberculosis, Spanish refugees, Canadian National Railways deficit and unemployment in Ontario — the latter item alone for $1,000,000."

None of these was an "unexpected calamity," Dr. Manion holds, and maintains that there is no precedence for the refusal of Quebec's request.

Both leaders have accused each other of contributing to disunity. In the case of Dr. Manion, a strong attack has been made upon personal grounds, going so far as to recall the "five-cent" speech made by Mr. King when he said that he would give no help to Provinces where the governments were opposed to his.

Dr. Manion has urged that the issue be made a national one and that the electorate of the Dominion be given an opportunity at the polls to decide whether or not they approve of the Liberal relief policy.

One Union of Printing Trades Is Urged by Pressmen's Head

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 22 (AP) — George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, proposes formation of an International Printing Trades Federation, distinct from any other labor movement.

He told the International Typographical Union convention the pressmen are taking the initiative to unite with the I. T. U. in forming a separate federation.

Mr. Berry suggested the five printing craft unions, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, "augment their authorities, and concentrate them into a unit of defense against any form of enmity, irrespective of the course from which it may arise."

Union officials estimated such a federation would command a membership of 125,000 and would be an elaboration of the present Association of Allied Printing Trades.

The proposal came at a time of friction between the I. T. U. and A. F. of L. over payment of a special assessment, but Mr. Berry did not mention the A. F. of L.

May Suspend 'Typos'

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 22 (AP)—Executive Secretary Frank Morrison said in a letter yesterday the American Federation of Labor has not suspended the International Typographical Union, as reported last week end, but is considering so doing.

The A. F. of L. claims the I. T. U. has failed to pay approximately $16,000 in assessments. The I. T. U. has voted against paying the assessment, claiming the funds are to be used in fighting the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

PWA Prods on Projects

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Works Administration on Aug. 19 ordered sponsors of 67 lagging projects to give evidence by Aug. 31 that they intended to get busy or cancel their contracts. The projects represented $202,176,787 of construction costs. Congress set June 30, 1940, as the deadline for completion of PWA contracts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage, provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

University of California Gets New Light on West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The private, public and business letters of Adolph Sutro, who came from his home at Aix la Chapelle in France to found an empire of his own on the shores of western America, have come into the possession of the Bancroft Library of the University of California, and it is planned to compile them into a biography of Sutro.

The material, which reveals many of the most intimate happenings in the romantic and economic history of San Francisco, Virginia City and the Comstock Lode, comprises one of the richest and most comprehensive collections of its kind, according to Dr. Herbert I. Priestley, librarian.

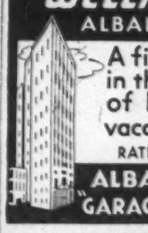
49,000 Attend WPA Summer School in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — More than 49,000 men and women were students in classes of the Work Projects Administration - Adult Education Program of the New York City Board of Education, which closed summer sessions here on Aug. 18, it was announced by Abraham Cohen, Summer Director of the program. Peak attendance during the term was from 24 to 70 per cent greater than a corresponding period last year, he added.

The NORTHFIELD CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.
Outdoor Sports, Indoor Entertainment, Contentment and Bounteous Living . . . an Inspiring Vacation!
A. Gordon Moody, Manager

The WELLINGTON
ALBANY, N.Y.



A fine Hotel in the heart of historic vacationland
RATES from $2
ALBANY'S ONLY "GARAGE-IN" HOTEL

VISIT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR from

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD

130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.
Accommodations, 1000 Guests
Rates as low as $2 Per Day, Per Person
B.M.T. SUBWAY
Half block from Hotel
DIRECT TO FAIR

WRITE FOR BEAUTIFULLY COLORED WORLD'S FAIR POCKET MAP AND "FINGERTIP GUIDE" FREE.

America Called in Judgment By Style of Hollywood Films

Rediscovering America
Nineteenth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—I think more people hear about Hollywood, week by week, than about any other place. It enters more deeply and intimately into the life of its generation than any other settlement.

Hollywood is one of the miracles of this land. I shall never cease to marvel at my country. Every new day I see a new wonder, but none is greater than this little town, which, indeed, isn't even a town, but only a part of Los Angeles. According to the local Chamber of Commerce, Hollywood covers only 25 square miles and contains but 170,000 inhabitants. Yet every week it talks to nearly a third of a billion people.

Its voice is your voice; it is the voice of America speaking. Hollywood says the things you like—like well enough to pay for. If you didn't like what Hollywood says, it would say something else. I wonder what you think of the message it is giving.

Hollywood reveals how completely the twentieth century has changed our world. In 1890 there were approximately "1,700 halls and theaters which could be used for dramatic entertainment in the United States." Their total seating capacity was 1,300,000. They were served by 310 traveling companies, which means that most of them were dark most of the time. In those days theaters weren't in very high repute, and the masses of serious people tended to shun them. But now we can't shun a theater. We all live in a theater. We can't shun anything any more; it follows us to our very doors.

One Pitcure in 10 Days

There are 16,055 movie houses in the United States, with 9,855,325 seats. They are attended every week by 88,000,000 persons, which means that once in 10 days every single American sees a moving picture; some of us, of course, by proxy. Youngsters go more frequently than oldesters; the frivolous perhaps oftener than the more solemn. But in any case humanity never before listened so ardently, frequently, and constantly to any men and women as they do to the Hollywood stars.

Pattern of Manners

Actors and actresses are America's teachers; indeed, they are humanity's teachers. They set the pace, they show the way. They are becoming mankind's heroes and heroines. They determine how we shall dress, pronounce our words, inflect our voices, decorate our faces, walk, behave. They are Pied Pipers, with most of us tripping along behind. We still have millions of regular teachers, preachers, moral leaders, professors, and philosophers, but in many cases the dramatic, intimate, gripping influence of a moving picture flows over all their admonitions, carrying us on a new current toward nobler or commoner living.

In about four decades movies have effected the same kind of revolution that motor-driven wheels have. Our personality and pecularities of character become submerged. We lose something we called our independence. Formerly we may have worked on our own farm; now we may work "on a line" in a factory, ride in a car racing along a line, eat food from cans that came off a line, and wear mass-made clothes. There is no more homespun, not much more home-made sausage, no more back woods or tall grass. Geographically we're all brought together.

The movie is helping turn us in mass men. It's business is dramatics, and it dramatically shows us our transformed world. Pioneers crossed mountains and deserts to set up a special free world of their own, but now the movie chases after them and brings them back to all the rest of us. They may want to escape the turbulent city, but the city puts a movie at their back door. They may wish to free son and daughter from the vanities of life; and behold, the movie stops just across the street and showes enthralling pictures of night clubs and "slick fellows," accompanying it all with bewitching music that hums or swings itself through the days and through the nights. Why, 88,000,000 of us sit down every week to hear the same songs. Hollywood is helping turn America into one big town. And the rest of the world is brought into that town.

The movie obliterates time and space. It annihilates geography and wipes out historical dates. As I emerge from a theater after seeing a great film in Budapest, Sofia, Bucharest, or Los Angeles, I am always momentarily lost. I must stop to get my bearings. I have been swept out of my prosaic moorings into the scene enacted, into the stream of the people about me. I merge with them. After a movie none of us are Americans, Hungarians, or Turks any more, but just human beings, sharing deep or high emotions. Boundaries fall away, prejudices melt, and we are all united in hatred, ambition, love, or high resolves.

Hollywood is not exclusively American; it is also universal. I see its pictures just as well in Bucharest as Americans do in Long Beach. The people in Varna, Bulgaria, or in Skoplies, Yugoslavia, are just as much moved by a Hollywood film as the people of Los Angeles. Greek school girls, Polish youth, Bosnian students feel as intimately acquainted with Hollywood stars as the Chicagoans do. The inhabitants of Zagreb or Cluj or Debrecen or Haskovo are as fond of Deanna Durban, Shirley Temple, Robert Taylor, and Clark Gable as the inhabitants of Hollywood. I have seen an audience of Hungarians move silently out of a theater in Budapest as much uplifted by "Boys' Town" as any American audience could be. A purely colloquial American film, such as "Mr. Deeds Comes to Town" seems to be as much appreciated by remote Macedonians or Bessarabians as it might be by the people in Mr. Deeds's own home town. Under Hollywood's direction, the whole western world laughs and cries together. Hollywood makes humanity one—for an evening. No other such vehicle of universal appeal has ever been invented.

Hearing the Story

That vehicle is in America's hands. All the peoples of the world are sitting around a single campfire listening to our story. They see that humanity's fate is one, that we must all go forward or backward together, and the rest of the world wants to see what road we shall point out, what message America has to give.

Sometimes it is very good; often it is horrid. Some of our films are noble and inspiring. Others are degrading. At best they are uneven, uncertain, confusing. America's voice in the world is faltering, disconcerting. Our films show a vast amount of gaiety, dancing, night life, frivolity. They portray gangsters, ruffians, desperadoes, cheap heroism. The country they reveal tends to appear crude, boisterous, glamorous, of easy morals. The underlying impression which many of our pictures make is that we Americans are self-indulgent — splendidly, magnificently, regally self-indulgent.

Nor is that impression wholly wrong. Although we are not removed from our hardiest pioneers by so much as a century, we've grown soft. We are taking a place among the world's foremost "easy livers." We only play at heroics. We merely coddle ourselves into thinking we have the self-sacrificing spirit of pioneers; and that at one of the most vital moments in our history.

Youth With Mission

Russian youth feels it has a mission. So does German youth, and Italian youth. I have seen hundreds of Bulgarians ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of a better society. Almost every man, woman, and child in Croatia is trying to do something for their little land. But aren't many of us Americans chiefly intent on having a good time? Some of our leading columnists write that the best recommendations of a Presidential candidate is to call him a "whisky-drinking poker player." Many Americans think that whatever happens, society owes them a living. Other millions think that regardless of what may happen to society, they must have undiminished profits.

In almost every town I have visited in America I have come across a little store, selling magazines. They are all very much alike and carry three or four hundred rather gaudy periodical publications, which gently and cheaply lead Americans into imagining every sort of a romance from "busting broncos" to questionable sensuality. We seem to enjoy dreaming ourselves into a make-believe world. Look at the huge advertisements disfiguring our country from Boston to San Diego, and you'll see we can't sell anything from a tooth brush to an onion, without connecting it with rather shallow romance. No people on earth gives such prominence to women on its posters as we do, but it is not the noblest traits of women that are most displayed. Our posters are an index of our tendency toward self-indulgence.

I think we Americans have something more to do than just get along. We have a mission in the world. Marxism is not healing mankind's evils, while Fascism is intensifying humanity's wrongs. It is exactly we Americans, the children of pioneers, who might show the world the best way to form a good society.

P. D. will keep your home free of pesky insects. You'll like its pleasant scent, too.

Sinclair P. D. is sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores and by Sinclair dealers

"An Address of Distinction"
For Particular People

El Royale
APARTMENT HOMES

There's Charm, Dignity, and Comfort throughout this beautiful building, which overlooks Hollywood and Beverly Hills. Apartments—3 to 8 rooms, beautifully furnished or unfurnished. Penthouses with private patios. Fireproof soundproof Class "A" Building. Steam heat, 24-hour Switchboard, Tennis Courts, Gardens, Valet Service, Car Service, Subterranean Garage. Your personal inspection invited.

450 N. ROSSMORE AVENUE
Overlooking Wilshire Country Club
Telephone HOllywood 1131
LOS ANGELES

All-Silk Doll Grows Under Your Eyes

Mr. and Mrs. Taro Yoshitake Busy at Japan Hall, New York Fair

Opium Invasion Of U. S. Follows Japan in China

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Keeping pace with Japan's invasion of China, an opium invasion of the United States is well under way from China, largely from Japanese-occupied areas.

Officials of the State and Treasury Departments are watching it carefully, seeking to trace its sources and to destroy it.

The momentum it has gathered may be measured in statements made by Stuart J. Fuller, the State Department's veteran expert on the opium traffic.

"The evidence in the possession of this Government," he said, "indicates that the heroin found in the illicit traffic in the United States has since 1935 come in large measure from the Japanese Concession at Tientisin.

"Practically all of the smoking opium found in the illicit traffic in the United States comes from China and is a blend of Chinese and Iranian opiums. Part of it is prepared in or near Shanghai, part in South China, and part in North China." (This territory is largely under the control of Japan.)

The amount of such opium seized during the last six months of last year, he disclosed, totalled 83 per cent of the amount seized during all of 1937.

Mr. Fuller declared to the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee, to which he has been the American representative for many years, that in Japanese-occupied China the Japanese authorities were not taking effective measures to suppress the use of and traffic in narcotic drugs.

"In the Japanese-controlled areas of China," he said, "so great has been the increase of drug addiction during the past year that enormous quantities of Iranian opium have been imported into China to satisfy that addiction."

While Mr. Fuller, as a State Department official, will not advance a possible reason for the increase, some persons have said the Japanese are purposely spreading the use of opium and heroin in the occupied areas in China in order to break down the morale of the Chinese and make them more amenable to Nipponese rule. This statement has been made repeatedly by Chinese representatives.

The United States Government some months ago informed the League of Nations, in response to a circular of the Secretary General, what action it considered essential "to ameliorate the deplorable conditions now prevailing in the narcotics situation in the Far East."

Closing of Door In China Deplored

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retiring Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, expressed the view here that the future of Americans in China is dubious. "If," said he, "the Japanese plans succeed, I doubt very much whether there will be any business for Americans in China."

The Admiral, addressing a meeting of the Commercial Club, the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce, and the Annapolis Alumni Association, said that the invaders of China had proclaimed a new order in Asia, but just what that new order means has not yet been defined. "I feel sure," he declared, "that if the extensive American trade with China is cut off, it will mean a serious thing for this country, and for the Far West in particular."

Doll-Making Step by Step Shown by Skilled Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—A series of step-by-step demonstrations of one of the oldest Oriental crafts—that of doll-making—are being given daily until Aug. 30 at Japan Hall in the Hall of Nations at the New York World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Taro Yoshitake, considered the foremost Japanese doll-makers, have been brought here from Japan by the Japan Tourist Bureau to explain and demonstrate their craft, and will make nearly 40 elaborate dolls clad in the fashions of medieval Japan.

A unique feature of the dolls made by the Yoshitakes is that they are entirely of silk fabric, even to the hair and face, this being a radical departure from the general custom. Averaging 15 inches in height, the dolls are authentic models of Japanese women with hair elaborately combed and pomaded. Using a wide assortment of tiny combs, brushes, and scissors, Mrs. Yoshitake combs, twists, tucks, and pomades the jet-black silken hair into a style in keeping with the costume.

Said to have begun over 3,000 years ago in Japan, doll-making has been and is today a popular pastime of women and girls there. During the annual girls' Festival of Dolls and Boy's Day celebrations in Japan, dolls play an important part. Doll exhibitions and contests are held in which children throughout the Nation display their favorite doll collections, many of them family heirlooms that have been handed down from generation to generation.

Drinking Leads to Fatal Road Crashes In 99 Per Cent of Cases Recorded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While the National Safety Council points out in its statistical yearbook that 9 per cent of all drivers and 13 per cent of all pedestrians in 1938 fatal accidents had been drinking, intoxication is considered a "cause of a cause" rather than the immediate cause and thus usually gets but secondary consideration in official reports.

By "cause of a cause," is meant this; a driver drinks, the drink causes him to drive fast and recklessly, the fast and reckles driving causes a mishap. It may be justifiably claimed that the drinking actually was the cause of the mishap, but statsiticians insist that the immediate cause was the speed. The immediate cause of another mishap may be violation of the right of way. The fact that the driver violated the right of way because his mind was blurred by alcohol, does not always appear at all on the record, though there is today more often than not some mention made of the alcoholic condition.

Referring to the fact that reports show 9 per cent of all drivers and 13 per cent of all pedestrians had been drinking, the Council says that it believes though, "that this is a serious understatement since these percentages are based on observations rather than chemical tests.

Nineteen per cent of all drivers involved in fatal accidents in 1938 were speeding, reports show. In some states this percentage was as high as 51 per cent. The precise influence of alcohol in these statistics is not known, but some who have studied conditions closely in limited areas report the presence of alcohol in as many as 50 per cent of the cases.

Other immediate causes of accidents are listed as driving on the wrong side of the road, improper passing, and disregard of stop signs. In each case it may be seen that the act which led to the trouble may have been, and of course in many cases was, due to drinking, which factor is but infrequently reported in its true import.

Affidavit Missing In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An affidavit by John L. Leech, former Communist and a Government witness in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing, became the core of a mystery Aug. 21.

Thomas Shoemaker, Department of Labor counsel, told Examiner James M. Landis he had word from Washington that neither the office of the Labor Secretary, Miss Frances Perkins, nor her solicitor's office could find the copy.

Mr. Leech had testified that he made the affidavit at Los Angeles, in which he disavowed that Mr. Bridges was a member of the Communist Party, and Richard Gladstein, Mr. Bridges' attorney, said a copy had been sent Secretary Perkins two years ago.

Mr. Leech's testimony given several days ago has been termed by Dean Landis "an important brick" in the Labor Department's attempt to deport Mr. Bridges, west coast C. I. O. director, on the grounds that he was a member of the Communist Party. Mr. Bridges a native of Australia, denies the charge.

Mr. Leech said he gave the Los Angeles affidavit in fear of Communist reprisal for a previous affidavit he had made at Portland, Ore., in which he connected Mr. Bridges with the party.

Dismissal List Studied by WPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The WPA has undertaken a survey to determine what is becoming of the approximately 650,000 long-time relief employees who are being dismissed under the new relief act's "18 months clause" which President Roosevelt has criticized.

This clause requires discharge of WPA employees, excepting war veterans, who have been on work relief continuously for 18 months or more, and directs that they shall not be re-employed for at least 30 days, and then only if re-certified by appropriate agencies as being in need.

Howard Hunter, as Acting Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration, ordered the survey to determine how many of the dismissed employees find work and what becomes of those who do not.

Officials said they expected the study to be completed within three weeks.

Lincoln Village Filmed Beside Oregon River

By Frank Daugherty
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 22—Twenty correspondents and cameramen, representing newspapers and magazines in such widely separated cities as Boston, Melbourne, Paris, London, and New York, descended on this little Oregon town for the windup of the location shooting on RKO's production of the Robert E. Sherwood play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

It is all part of a plan the studios have been formulating, more or less haphazardly, but none the less consistently, to let the audience in on the backstage workings of picture-making even if they have to send the working press to the ends of the earth. It began with giving of previews in cities scattered all over the United States instead of holding them, according to time-honored custom, in Hollywood; and it seems likely that it may end in some pretty distant traveling for the press representatives if the policy is to be followed on future location jaunts, since films are made just about everywhere.

The shooting company, comprising some 120 actors and technicians from Hollywood, and an average daily employment of about 60 extras recruited from the natives of Eugene, has been working under ideal weather conditions on the location for about three weeks. But before they could begin, there had been a little difficulty about finding just the right location. It had to look like New Salem, Ill., in the days of the Lincolns and the Rutledges and the Todds.

On the McKenzie

Director John Cromwell found it finally when he remembered an old guide with whom he had often fished in Oregon streams. Val Pruit was the name of that guide. Val has his own boats and equipment; and when the problem was presented to him, he thought he knew a place along the McKenzie that ought to just about fit the bill. It did, too; and the work of creating still another New Salem—the first, you remember, was named after Salem, Massachusetts—was begun. (It may be added, parenthetically, that the cars which cruise daily between Eugene and the set pass through a town called Springfield; and that the set itself is just 23 miles from still another Salem, the Oregon capital, just to show the influence one part of this country has, from time to time, on another.

Furnished with blueprints brought by plane from Hollywood, 50 workmen reconstructed the old Illinois town when it comprised some 14 or 15 log cabins, a mill and a mill dam, on the Sangamon River (where, for all this correspondent knows, it may be today). There was a bit of trouble getting the right animals, for evidently rural America has changed a bit since 1830. There were no oxen in the neighborhood of Eugene. Neither were there geese, and neither were there the requisite 30 pigs which Abe and Tom Lincoln took over a mill dam in a barge. These all had to be brought from Hollywood.

Sun Like Lemonade

Fog blowing inland from the coast, and smoke from some remaining forest fires, had turned the sun the color of the pink lemonade that used to be served at circuses, so the company wasn't working the day the press landed in town. Director John Cromwell and Chief Cameraman James Wong Howe had picked themselves a couple of softball teams from the crew, and the game took up most of a morning. After that, the sun still being pink, and no light yet for the cameras, there was a lunch, and a lot of talk from members of the company, about Lincoln lore, largely—about the Herndon book, the Sandburg book, the Beveridge book, the Drinkwater play, the Fonda movie—and about a lot of other matters that had neither any relation to Lincoln or to the motion picture that was being made of him. Mary Howard, who plays Ann Rutledge, talked about the beauty of the river and the pine and spruce forests which rise out of the Oregon plain so different from the California scene. Raymond Massey, who, of course, plays Lincoln, gave a graphic account, gained from much reading, of the battle of Jutland; and Cameraman Howe discoursed on a projected picture-making trip to China by which he hopes to aid the cause of his countrymen.

The set itself, the 15 cabins in the little clearing, was about as authentic as anything this reporter has seen—even though the stumps in the clearing, on closer examination, proved to have been manufactured in Hollywood. Axmen to cut the logs and trim them to the proper size for building log houses had not been easy to find, either. Though this is decidedly a lumber country, log houses, and log house makers, are rare today, even in lumber country.

For afternoon diversion, there was a barge trip up the river, and Mr. Massey plunged in among the 30 pigs to find the one that wouldn't squeal when picked up. It seemed a brave pig but a braver actor.

The correspondents—with whom, perhaps, this recital is more concerned than it should be—were entertained at dinner by the cast, and then entrained in their special car for the 1,000-mile return journey to Hollywood.

They left a cast and crew looking forward to a better day, or at least a better sun. They will wind up the picture on the McKenzie in a few days and return to Hollywood to make the closeups, and the inserts, and the interiors—all of which can be as well made on a sound stage as on the greenest and most tree-lined river that ever flowed across an American valley.

Vagaries of State Lines Can't Foil Tax Collectors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—State lines that run through populated areas are something of a problem to collectors of taxes on commodities, but they figure out ways of collecting all the same, reports the Federation of Tax Administrators here.

There's the case of the farmer who uses gasoline on a farm that is cut by the Wisconsin-Illinois line. A Wisconsin dealer delivered gas, but he couldn't collect a Wisconsin tax for the fluid used on the Illinois side of the farm. However, the Illinois officials took care of that. They collected an Illinois tax on their own side of the farm.

The capricious behavior of the Missouri River has caused another tax collection puzzle. The stream changed its course during a flood, leaving a bit of Iowa on the Nebraska side of its banks. Now Iowa has a new, stringent law penalizing persons in possession of unstamped cigarette packages, and it is taking steps to enforce it. Will it clamp down on Omaha, Neb., distributors who truck unstamped packages out to the Omaha airport and on their way traverse this misplaced piece of Iowa? The dealers expect to convince Iowa enforcement officials that their goods are in interstate commerce.

Mississippi and Alabama sales tax officials are puzzled over collections from places on their State lines, but the sheriff of a certain Alabama county has shown them one way to settle their difficulties, the Tax Administrators say. Assigned the task of confiscating slot machines in a State line tavern, he called on the county surveyor who found that the machines were being operated on the Alabama side, and were therefore contraband.

Mississippi and Louisiana have worked out a scheme for collecting each other's sales taxes. Sales tax tokens of one State are accepted in trade in the other. This practice, say the Tax Administrators, was facilitated by adoption of the same tax token rates and regulations in both States.

Raymond-Whitcomb
Short Cruises
to the
WEST INDIES

on the Lido Liner
ROMA
SEPT. 7 to SEPT. 15
New York — Nassau
Havana — New York
Rates $75 up

Three Later Cruises
SEPT. 16 to SEPT. 29
SEPT. 30 to OCT. 13
OCT. 14 to OCT. 27
New York — Panama Canal
Haiti — Havana
Jamaica — New York
$125 up

See Your Own Travel Agent, Italian Line, or
RAYMOND-WHITCOMB
Boston: 145 Tremont St. & 122 Newbury St.
New York: 670 Fifth Avenue (at 53rd St.)
Philadelphia: 1517 Walnut Street
Cleveland: 841 Union Commerce Building
Chicago: 320 North Michigan Avenue

This Time Go FRENCH LINE
DE GRASSE . . . Aug. 29
NORMANDIE . . . Aug. 30
CHAMPLAIN . . . Sept. 6
(VIA CobH)
and Take Your Car Along!
French Line
610 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Ask your Travel Agent about French Line's Special Excursion Rates

Travel

Sea-Breeze Cruises

OVER THE LABOR DAY WEEK-END

North TO COOL NOVA SCOTIA
GEORGIC SEPT. 1 . . . . . 4 DAYS . . . . . $45 up
Leave Fri. evening 9 P.M., return Tues. A.M. No time away from business. No taxes
South TO NASSAU "THE ISLES OF JUNE"
LANCASTRIA SEPT. 2 . . . 6 DAYS . . . $55 up
SIMILAR CRUISES: SEPT. 9 SEPT. 23 SEPT. 30
and a Lancastria Cruise every Saturday thereafter
6-DAY LANCASTRIA CRUISES Day and Evening in Nassau $55 up
13-DAY CRUISE-TOURS . . . . . $80 up
With Room, Bath and Breakfast at Hotel for 7 days in Nassau
ROUND TRIP WITH STOPOVER PRIVILEGE . . . . . from $65
NEW MAURETANIA TO NASSAU, SEPT 16 . . . 5 DAYS . . . $60 up
See Your Local Travel Agent
Ask about the Cunard White Star Deferred Payment Plan. No passports.
Cunard White Star, 25 Broadway or 638 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
393 Boylston Street, Boston
CUNARD WHITE STAR

WABASH LINKS the EAST and WEST

Eight air-conditioned Wabash trains span Missouri daily between St. Louis and Kansas City. This link of superior service joins the east and west. From St. Louis, Wabash offers the only through sleepers to the coast. From Kansas City the Wabash way is miles shorter, making perfect connections to all points east. For travel information, write T. M. Hayes G. P. A., Wabash, St. Louis.

Go WABASH
Serving Since 1858

DIRECT TO NORWAY
FROM NEW YORK
S. S. Stavangerfjord—Sept. 2
Convenient connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Finland
Consult your Travel Agent or
NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
24 State Street, New York

Free
SEE ALL OF Washington State
NEW ILLUSTRATED 1939 Guide Book TO A COOL VACATION
WRITE
WASHINGTON STATE PROGRESS COMM.
DEPT. C.S.M. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

Soviet-Reich Démarche Leads Diplomats to Seek Loopholes to Setback to Peace

Currents of Reaction Flow Through Capitals of Europe

Two major currents of reaction flow through the capitals of Europe today with the announcement that Germany and Russia had agreed to negotiate a non-aggression pact.

The suddenness of the announcement — especially at a time when Russia was also negotiating with the Anglo-French group and British-French-Soviet military conversations were being held in Moscow—found many observers inclined to characterize the Hitler-Stalin move as a complete setback to the "peace front."

As reactions developed, however, it became apparent that one of the major advantages gained by Russia and Germany was in the timing of their démarche. Diplomats studied various escape clauses in similar Soviet nonaggression treaties leading to the conclusion that the door to Russian co-operation with Britain and France had not been closed.

Poland:

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (AP)—Official Poland, surprised by Berlin's announcement of negotiations for a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, maintained a reserved attitude today, but it was responsibly stated Germany's latest move "has brought absolutely no change in Polish policy."

Official comment was withheld until full details of the reported pact are available.

Regarding the problem of Danzig, however, Polish circles emphasized that Poland's present policy has "never involved any question of seeking or expecting" the assistance of Russia.

In both Polish and foreign quarters speculation ranged from the suggestion that the German-Soviet pact is "no more than a new card in the game," to a belief that it may bring some fundamental changes in the European situation.

It was held that Russia could "afford" to make such a gesture because she is "still satisfied that she is shielded behind the Polish fence."

Another popular view, expressed freely, was that Russia intends to stay outside any possible European war, in the beginning at least.

The newspaper Wieczer Warszawski said "one must wait for the actual signing of the pact before making any pronouncements."

Afternoon papers carried rumors from Riga, Latvia, that Germany had proposed that the Baltic States be "partitioned" between Germany and Russia.

Germany, according to these rumors, would receive Lithuania and half of Latvia while the other half Latvia and Estonia would go to Russia.

An immediate effort was made to minimize Adolf Hitler's diplomatic stroke despite the fact one of its most disturbing effects might be Poland's loss of Russian raw materials in the event her dispute with Germany developed into war.

The Polish press published the news on inside pages without editorial comment.

In the event Russia remains neutral in a Polish-German conflict not only might Soviet war supplies be lost, but Russia's attitude might hamper the transport of other supplies from the Black Sea.

Only the newspaper captions over brief reports of the new pact gave any hint of Polish feeling.

These included: "New Non-Aggression Pact—But How About Germany and Japan?" "Russia Withdraws From Europe" and "Soviet Russia Directs Her Attention to the Far East."

Russia:

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP)—Unofficial Soviet sources said today the impending Soviet Russian-German nonaggression pact would not exclude negotiation of a mutual assistance agreement with Britain and France.

British and French quarters, however, were gloomy over the announcement that Berlin and Moscow were coming to an understanding.

A terse communiqué on front pages of morning newspapers told Russians, who have been brought up to think of Germany as a potential enemy, that Adolf Hitler was sending his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, here to conclude a "no war" pact.

Not a single newspaper, however, commented on the announcement—one of the most significant in the Soviet Union's history.

British and French quarters held hopes the long delayed mutual assistance pact with Moscow might still be forged.

In these circles, the belief was expressed that the Soviet Government was using the German negotiations to pry concessions from London and Paris.

German circles said Herr von Ribbentrop would arrive by special airplane tomorrow with a staff of 32 including a number of technical advisers.

By ironic coincidence, he will be quartered next door to the house where the British mission is staying.

Herr von Ribbentrop's headquarters will be in the former Austrian Legation, now the property of Germany.

There was no information on how long Herr von Ribbentrop would stay in Moscow but there were indications he would make every effort to conclude the negotiations speedily—in contrast to the long-drawn French-British diplomatic and military dealings with Russia.

Russian officials were reported impressed by the quick methods with which authoritarian Germany conducts its diplomatic negotiations and still smarting because Britain did not send a Cabinet Minister to conduct the diplomatic talks.

The German Foreign Minister will be the first active National Socialist Cabinet member ever to visit Moscow.

The Tass communiqué said:

"After the signing of the trade agreement, there emerged the problem of improving political relations between Germany and the U. S. S. R. An exchange of opinion established the presence of a desire to relieve the strain of political relations between both countries to eliminate the threat of war and sign a nonaggression pact. In connection with this, Herr von Ribbentrop is coming to Moscow within a few days for the purpose of negotiations."

Italy:

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters expected Premier Benito Mussolini to move quickly to get his share of benefits foreseen under the imminent German-Soviet nonaggression pact.

The possible result of the pact and its implication of Soviet support for Chancellor Adolf Hitler's expansion plans are so extensive, some diplomats felt, that Il Duce may strive to get far more than merely Italy's demands on France.

What Italy Wants

In recent months, Fascist agitation for colonial concessions from France had subsided. The issues were defined by Signor Mussolini March 26 in a Fascist anniversary address declaring that problems between the two countries were "Tunisia, Djibuti, and the Suez Canal."

Although diplomatic circles believed Premier Mussolini first learned of the German-Soviet negotiations from his Ambassador to Berlin, Bernardo Attolico, last week end Fascists said Germany's decision was reached with the "advice and full agreement of Rome."

Il Resto del Carlino, important Bologna newspaper, said the "German diplomatic victory therefore is a victory of the Rome-Berlin Axis."

The newspaper then recalled that Italy and Russia, which already have a nonaggression pact, resumed their interrupted trade relations last February with Italy building ships for the Soviet Union.

"Did these facts mean nothing to the thick Anglo-French brains?" it asked.

It said the Italians could only laugh at the "ridiculous" situation in which London and Paris found themselves after being "led by the nose" by Moscow in the long and futile negotiations for an alliance.

High Stakes

Many diplomats here were of the opinion Herr Hitler had paid a high price for the Russian move, and that a definite understanding which may change many frontiers in Central and Eastern Europe must have been reached.

Some thought it might lead even to a partition of Poland and the annexation of the Baltic States by Russia.

They thought it also might partition Rumania, with Russia regaining Bessarabia; Hungary, under German domination, regaining Transylvania; and Bulgaria, under Italian-German influence, regaining Dobrudja.

Southeast Europe:

BUDAPEST, Aug. 22 (AP)—News of a German-Soviet nonaggression pact burst like a bombshell tonight in Southeastern Europe.

The first reaction of many officials was one of consternation. In Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia officials were frank to state that the pact may mark a major turning in current history.

For many countries the nonaggression treaty raised the possibility of close co-operation between a growing Germany and a giant Russia, which might have untold consequences for these smaller countries located between them.

Complete shifts in Europe's opposing camps were predicted as a result of what one diplomat called "Russia's joining the Anti-Comintern Pact."

Officials at Bratislava, Capital of little Slovakia, were jubilant, freely predicting that their little Nation would receive generous slices of Poland for its true friendship to Germany.

Hungary was deeply concerned. An anti-Bolshevik country whose Regent, Admiral Nicolas Horthy, smashed a Communist government to come to power, Hungary feared the effect of the combined Nazi doctrine of Germany and the Communist creed of Russia on its society.

Rumania: Cabinet members, incinding Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu, were up half the night. Their countrymen remembered they held Bessarabia, a territory secured from Russia, after the World War, and held other territory desired by Hungary and Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, including many Government officials, hailed announcement of the coming pact. Bulgaria has been divided between those favoring Germany and those favoring "Father Ivan" as Russia is called. It was said that Bulgarians could now get together with the Nazis and the Communists joining hands. Visions of quick recovery of territory from Rumania were before Bulgarian eyes.

Yugoslavia, an anti-Bolshevik country, whose court harbors many White Russians, was stunned by the news. Pessimistic officials could see little future for Yugoslavia except to "knuckle under."

Spain:

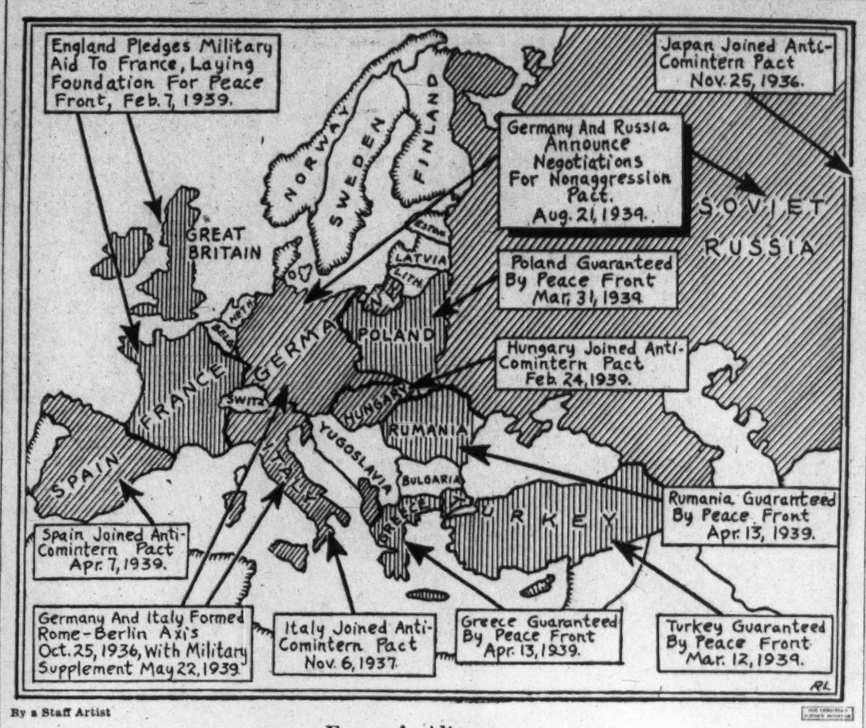
MADRID, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Spanish press today hailed as a master stroke of diplomacy the announcement that a nonaggression pact between Germany and Russia would be signed and declared the attempts of the Democracies to "encircle" Germany were a complete failure.

Spaniards generally were jubilant.

The newspaper "ABC" said "With the nonaggression pact there will be removed the danger of a European War. Certainly the pact is not equivalent to an alliance, but neither is it probable that Poland will be able to hope for anything from her Eastern neighbor in case of war."

The newspaper "Ya" asserted the time had arrived when Russia should seek friendship with her neighbors, and added:

"Russia will remain neutral. What then, in this case, is the future of Poland? The Poles will think long before launching an armed conflict in Europe."


England Pledges Military Aid To France, Laying Foundation For Peace Front, Feb. 7, 1939.
Japan Joined Anti-Comintern Pact Nov. 25, 1936.
Germany And Russia Announce Negotiations For Nonaggression Pact. Aug. 21, 1939.
SOVIET RUSSIA
Poland Guaranteed By Peace Front Mar. 31, 1939
Hungary Joined Anti-Comintern Pact Feb. 24, 1939.
Rumania Guaranteed By Peace Front Apr. 13, 1939.
Spain Joined Anti-Comintern Pact Apr. 7, 1939.
Germany And Italy Formed Rome-Berlin Axis Oct. 25, 1936, With Military Supplement May 22, 1939
Italy Joined Anti-Comintern Pact Nov. 6, 1937
Greece Guaranteed By Peace Front Apr. 13, 1939.
Turkey Guaranteed By Peace Front Mar. 12, 1939.
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
GREAT BRITAIN
LATVIA
POLAND
FRANCE
SPAIN
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
YUGOSLAVIA
ITALY
TURKEY

By a Staff Artist

Europe's Alignments

Map shows the Anglo-French front and the Axis front, with the dates of key diplomatic maneuvers culminating in Soviet Russia's nonaggression pact with Germany.

Der Tag Near Say Danzig Nazi

DANZIG, Aug. 22 (AP)—Albert Forster, Nazi district leader of Danzig, greeted a mission of jurists from East Prussia today with the declaration, "You are here in a moment when the Free State (of Danzig) approaches its end."

Hans Frank, German Minister of Justice, told the jurists: "The will of the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler to bring the vital rights of our Danzig country to reality is stronger than any threat."

The tenor of the talks was that taking over of Danzig was imminent.

"In Danzig," Mr. Frank said, "German right will win as it already has won in Cologne, in Vienna, in Reichenberg, in Prague and in Memel."

"And the Führer will create the possibility of the establishment of a peaceful community of nations, and so eliminate the danger of a war which would destroy the future of Europe."

Germany today, he said, is "ready, able and desirous of putting through the return of Danzig to membership in the German Motherland."

He stated Germany's case for the return of Danzig in five points:

The Versailles Treaty, signed after the World War, is "pure power instrument devoid of any legal character."

The Allied and Associated Powers which drew up the Treaty "exist no more."

The League of Nations "is no factor recognized by Germany in the historical development of this question."

The accomplishment of Danzig's return is the "correction of a wrong to 400,000 Germans."

The Danzig people have asked for their return to Germany.

Will U. S. Balance Europe's Unbalance?

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—The United States confronted more directly than ever before today the question of whether it will ultimately redress the European balance of power in favor of the Democratic States which apparently have lost Russia from their active alliance system.

It is expected here that if the German-Russian nonaggression pact goes through Britain and France will increasingly turn to the United States as the most logical source of their reserve strength.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt undoubtedly has under consideration some means of making quite clear to all concerned the views of the American people in the face of the emergency which is now ripening: that whatever the change in the European line-up, the United States remains unalterably opposed to forcible conquest. And that any policy of achieving domination of Europe and the Western World by this means will find the economic resources, if not the armed power of the the United States, arrayed against it when the showdown comes.

Evacuation Plans

Such are the initial reactions here to what by all accounts is a revolutionary event in current history, again demonstrating how events in far off Berlin and Moscow can exert pressure of the first magnitude on the United States. Having tentatively analyzed the new situation in this way, the State Department promptly speeded a series of conferences already under way to complete plans for evacuating American citizens from Europe in the event of a war. Approximately 100,000 citizens are within the danger zone, three-fourths of whom are residents there.

Both the State Department and the Merchant Marine would swing into action automatically in the event of war, and it is their joint program of action which is now being placed on a basis of complete readiness.

On all sides, meanwhile, the question is being asked: How will President Roosevelt interpret the Russian action?

Two courses lie open before him, as to the immediate future. He may decide that now, if ever, is the time when the Democratic Powers need assurances of support. He might, then, come out with a blunt statement of his hitherto deliberately obscured foreign policy, and say that the United States would throw its full economic support on the side of the democracies, while yet seeking every means to avoid military entanglement, in the event of general war.

Or he might withhold judgment and action until the smoke clears somewhat. There is some disposition among one group of his advisers to believe that the Russian debacle is the final result of bungling on the part of the Chamberlain Government. Should Mr. Roosevelt accept this view, he would very likely be inclined to proceed cautiously, waiting to see whether the British Government turns to another appeasement effort, or limits its national objectives, or continues as at present with an extended system of guarantees—and whether the Polish situation meanwhile approaches the point of explosion or not.

The President would then be better able to say whether the policy of the Chamberlain and Daladier Governments, which he would underwrite in part by any dramatic gesture of support, would be such as he could approve.

Liberal Program

The dilemma facing the President is put by those who are following the situation closely here, in this wise: The Roosevelt desire to see a strong Britain and France, and to see aggression brought to a halt, is in no whit diminished. On the other hand, the President has come of late, in domestic politics, to insist that a liberal program—which is his preferred policy—can only be entrusted to liberals and not to conservatives. For this reason he has split with the conservatives in his own party. Should he then, the question arises, apply the same reasoning to Britain and to France, and to moderate his support for those Governments because theirs is essentially a conservative line of international policy?

Thus it is recognized here that if the Chamberlain Government remains undiminished in power as a result of the Russian affair, or if there should be a reversion toward appeasement of the Munich sort, the tendency on the part of the President would be to go more slowly.

Stiffer Stand?

On the other hand, if the British Government holds to a strong, if limited, policy, and if it retains essentially a national as opposed to a personal Chamberlain policy, or if Germany and Russia should precipitate things by brutally partitioning Poland, the Baltic States, and parts of Central Europe, the President would be impelled toward a stiffer policy.

At all events, it is generally conceded that the key to the American official attitude in the weeks following the eventful Aug. 21, will be found chiefly in the reasoning of the President himself who always takes command in time of emergency. No one here professes to know, or very likely can know, what that reasoning is as President Roosevelt returns from a period of reflection during his sea voyage far from the heat and confusion of Washington.

Capital Watches New Crisis With Leading Officials Away

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — The reaction of nonplused Washington officials after their stunned surprise over the over-night developments in the world situation was to shrug their shoulders and decide that there was very little for the United States to do in any event save take the place of an observer in the new order of things.

President Roosevelt will return to Washington Friday but there is no sign at the White House that any major move is developing or contemplated.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau is absent in Scandinavia. At the Treasury the stock market was pointed to as reflecting the belief that whatever the ultimate consequence of the Russian-German agreement, its immediate effect is to postpone war. The stock market rose today, and officials shrugged their shoulders. They pointed to the domestic conditions which they declare give every sign of producing a sound business recovery if the war threat is removed.

Little to Do

England and France, they seemed to agree, have failed in their attempt to bring Russia into their alliance, unless indeed the whole startling report from Berlin should be belied by later developments. Under these circumstances, much as the administration may sympathize with the democratic countries, and strongly as they may be disappointed at the outcome, there seems very little indeed that this Government can do, if it wanted to do anything.

President Roosevelt is expected to do some talking on foreign policy on his western trip, but it is taken for granted that he would not chance a special session under the present circumstances. In fact the prospect of a special session which for a few days or hours had loomed as a distinct possibility now seems to be dissipating.

Events May Alter

However, hour by hour developments may still alter affairs, and it is emphasized in all parts of the Administration that although Mr. Roosevelt is at sea and although Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is out of the city, they are being kept in touch with events with painstaking fidelity.

The upward movement of the stock market ran parallel with the Administration's belief that war is less likely, for the moment at least, and that domestic recovery forces may consequently better assert themselves. Barred by the logic of events from participating in the European situation, officials found expression in pointing to the promising domestic picture, which indicates better business if war is averted. Nearly every factor outside of the European situation, is bright and smiling. At the Treasury today it was said that inventories are down; forward orders are promising; steel is at 62 or more; retail sales are keeping up; the manufacturers' excise tax of July (which is one of the best indices from the Treasury's viewpoint) is above July a year ago; the '39 tax bill has been helpful, and there has been an immediate co-operative response to Treasury invitations to discuss the 1940 tax bill, and finally, though the Treasury would not say it in so many words, "business confidence" is reviving.

Business Pickup?

Which means, interpreted, that if business was holding back before because of its fear of Roosevelt policies, it might reconsider its stand in view of recent events in Congress.

These are the quick, superficial reactions to the European developments. A deeper emotion finds expression in private talks, but not in public utterances. American sympathy has been with Great Britain and France, and this rebuff parallels the situation after Munich when officials asked themselves for almost the first time where the United States would be in a Europe dominated by Germany. Mingled with it is a distinct shoulder-shrugging mood. If French and British diplomacy could not save its ally, Czechoslovakia; and if it could not win Russia over to its side from its heretofore mortal enemy, Germany, then what can the United States do—even if it wanted to help hard pressed democracies? Events of the past 12 months have done little to inspire confidence in official circles here in the success of the democracies' diplomacy.

Maryland Upset By Two Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 22—President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proposal rediscovered an almost forgotten Maryland holiday and precipitated a crisis in the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, now emotionally torn between historic bits and traditional turkey.

Mrs. F. H. Markell, Vice-Regent, said that November 23, to which date the President proposes to advance Thanksgiving, is "Repudiation Day," just about the most historic occasion in Frederick.

On Nov. 23, 1765, "12 immortal judges" in Frederick were first in the colonies to repudiate the stamp tax of King George III, beating Massachusetts and Virginia to the repudiating punch, the local D. A. R. declares.

The Daughters have always celebrated "Repudiation Day" by having the clerk of the local Circuit Court read the revered document and holding a formal tea afterward. The conflict in dates also revealed that Nov. 23 is already a legal holiday in Frederick by act of the Maryland Legislature.

But now, since the Roosevelt announcement, they don't know what to do.

N. J. Governor Aids Lemonade Sales

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22 (AP)—Five Jersey City children who dispense cold drinks under the name "Lemonade Incorporated" credited Gov. A. Harry Moore today for a boost in their profits and pledged one-fourth of their receipts to aid crippled children as "a gift of gratitude."

Two weeks ago Governor Moore advised the children upon their request that they did not need a license to conduct the stand during their spare hours and that if anyone interfered with them to "let me hear from you and I shall see what I can do to help you out of your trouble."

Telling the Governor in a letter they were "grateful" for his interest, the quintet said that a similar venture last year netted them 13 cents a day, but that after receipt of his recent letter and the publicity given it "we jumped to $1.30 for 1½ hours."

McDonalds Limited
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

"PAKSWELL" CASE
It Keeps Frocks Fresh and Creaseless
4 Gns.

Will hold 6 or 8 frocks without creasing them and there is still plenty of room for lingerie and shoes. Useful pockets in the back and sides that will hold those little oddments that are so apt to go astray. It is extremely light in weight and remarkably compact. Size 22 x 18x9 in. Covered with fawn, nigger or blue Rep and lined with rayon moire.
Travel Goods Dept. now in the new extension
SCHOFIELDS
THE HEADROW LEEDS 1, ENGLAND

Kendals Decorating Service
Kendals specialise in the Decoration, Renovation and Reconstruction of all types of private houses or public buildings and are able to offer the efficient service of a staff of experts.
Estimates Gladly Given on Request
You can rely on Kendals — *always*
Kendal Milne & Co.
Deansgate Manchester

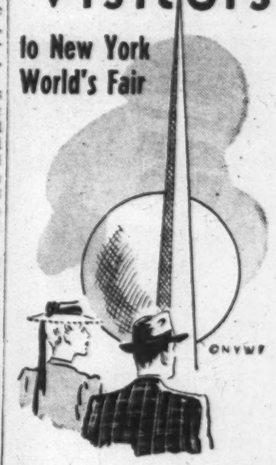
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
OWEN
For Fashion At Its Finest
Clayton Square Royal 6060

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
We are the Liverpool agents for
Rodex Coats
Prices range from 4½ Gns.
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
Bosnett St. Royal 4181 Liverpool

FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in: Liverpool Birkenhead Wallasey Oswestry Chester Colwyn Bay Southport Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling. Decorative Mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER
Proprietor: D. Pinkerton
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 24388
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

McLAREN
PELTINVAIN
All Weather Coats from 35/- to 84/-
Sole Agents
McLAREN & SON (GLASGOW) LTD.
Gentlemens Outfitters
42-50 GORDON STREET GLASGOW

Visitors to New York World's Fair

Stop at New York Hotels Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Consult the hotel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for interesting news about accommodations in New York City. For your added convenience, information about the rates and locations of Monitor-advertised hotels is available at the paper's exhibit in The Christian Science building at the Fair, also at the paper's advertising office, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

Meet your Friends in Binns Cafes
SUNDERLAND.. DARLINGTON.. NEWCASTLE.. MIDDLESBROUGH CARLISLE.... EDINBURGH... W. HARTLEPOOL SO. SHIELDS.. DUMFRIES...

Japan Appears Forsaken in Hitler Blow at Powers; Soviet-Reich Pact Reaffirms Early Post-War Stand

Nonaggression pact reveals Hitler setback to Japan—Peace in China possible result.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin's announcement yesterday that Germany and Soviet Russia had arranged to conclude an antiaggression pact is generally regarded as a sign that Reichsführer Hitler is more concerned at the moment to break up the British-French-Russian peace bloc looming up around his frontiers than to maintain the integrity of the anti-Communist Axis.

The fact that a close understanding with Soviet Russia would automatically shatter the anti-red pact and leave Japan, an original signer of the anti-Communist accord, in the lurch, points to the conclusion that, for the time being, Japan is not necessary to Herr Hitler's plans. It indicates that the program that Japan was supposed to have been participating in for the past two years of drawing British and French attention first to the East, then to the West, has been abanboned by Berlin for a more completely Western policy.

Why has Japan become less essential to Herr Hitler's plans and what will be the effect of this circumtance upon the policy of Japan and Soviet Russia in the Far East?

Japan's Setbacks

Within a three month Japan has received three major setbacks—one in America's denunciation of its trade treaty with Tokyo at the end of July; a second in Britain's firm stand on Aug. 18 against any inclusion of the economic issue in its talks with the Japanese authorities over the Tientsin deadlock; and now a virtual repudiation by Germany of the 32-month-old pact against Communism.

These and other unfavorable features of Japan's indeterminate, long-drawn-out campaign in China would appear now to have convinced the German leader that for a campaign of quick results, Japan is no longer in a position to contribute a major role.

Change by Japan Expected

Moreover, for a Nation so dependent upon prestige or "face" to keep its own army encouraged to carry through the enormous commitment of the war in China, these setbacks are particularly serious. Most observers therefore are looking for a speedy change of Japan's policy to redeem the successive disasters to the policy of the army leaders.

But the setback is more than one of mere prestige. Japan's campaign in China, which has been virtually waterlogged since the taking of Hankow in October had been based for two years on the fact that Germany offered a continuous menace to Russia in the West, the Soviet Government being thereby prevented from offering any threat to Japan's operations in China. Indeed, the complete tying up of Japan's possible opponents—Russia, Britain, and France—in the West had been the only possible condition for continuance of its "military adventure."

With the apparent release of one of these opponents on the West, the situation has entirely changed — the more so in that America's denunciation of the trade pact has raised in Japan lively fears that America is contemplating a more active policy of helping China financially and otherwise.

Thus, while Japanese leaders have been sharply divided on the question of adherence to the German-Italian military alliance, they have been united on the necessity of establishing peace with China as quickly as possible.

Climax Believed Possible

With exports more than 40 per cent lower than before the present war, and gold going out at the rate of about $250,000,000 a year to pay for supplies, the struggle between the spendthrift extremists of the Army and the moderates who are becoming discouraged with the whole venture, may well come to a climax at the present pass.

While a Japanese mission, including a key admiral and an outstanding general, is already on its way to Naples to discuss Japan's policy in relation to the Axis, talk in Tokyo has now begun to harp on the need for a change of policy, which might win American friendship. Prospects of an entirely new alignment, possibly with other Western Democracies, have been canvassed. Such talk, however, is so far entirely unofficial, for, as usual in face of a serious setback, official Tokyo has been notably silent.

Terms to China's Liking?

If, as might be deduced from the German-Soviet rapprochement, the Russia Government seems to disinterest itself in the Western disputes and turn its attention to the East, it will be in the highest degree necessary for Japan to settle the numerous outstanding points at issue with Russia.

An early attempt may be expected to stop the hostilities along the Khalka River boundary between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia, where fighting has been in progress intermittently since May 11 and where a "full battle" was reported to have begun Aug. 21.

Other sources of dispute are the oil supplies of the island of Sakhalin and the northern fisheries—always likely to raise trouble.

Should Soviet Russia prove to have detached itself from the Western situation Moscow may be expected to take a strong line in these matters of the Far East. Prospects of fresh sources of help for China from an unencumbered Russia might well convince Japan of the advisability of scaling down its demands in China to a level not too high for the Chinese leaders to accept.

Brussels—Not 'a Munich'

By the Associated Press

Brussels, Aug. 22

The foreign ministers of several small European nations—the "Oslo group"—began arriving today for a swift conference which Belgium, the sponsor, emphasized would not "make a Munich out of Brussels."

A belief persisted that the conference might draft a peace plea on the broadest lines but would simultaneously disavow any attempt at mediation.

Invitations to the conference on "subjects of common interest," notably their own neutrality in event of war, were accepted by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

The meeting will begin tomorrow in the Foreign Ministry facing King Leopold's royal palace in the heart of Brussels. A Foreign Office official said the talks would probably take "not more than 48 hours."

The official explanation for the haste of the conference was that the Scandinavian ministers were under obligation to be back in their capitals by Monday, Aug. 28.

A speech by Adolf Hitler at Tannenberg on Sunday, Aug. 27, has been awaited as a possible turning point in the current tension over Germany's demands on Poland.

Joseph Bech, Foreign Secretary of Luxembourg, who had planned to accompany the Prince Consort of the Grand Duchy on a trip to the United States, withdrew from the suite and arranged to come by automobile.

Urgent Reich Business Needs Indicated in Bows to Soviet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—A Commerce Department memorandum asserted that the significant part of the new Russo-German trade agreement was that "Germany needs the Soviet business badly enough to make concessions never before offered."

The memorandum, which did not touch on the political implications of the trade agreement, indicated a belief there would be little effect on Russian-American trade.

The new agreement is one of a series of similar agreements signed by the two countries, beginning in 1926. Such agreements were made, for instance, in 1934 and 1935.

Pointing out that the United States has supplanted Germany since the World War as the principal foreign supplier of goods to Russia, the memorandum added:

"It seems unlikely that the special needs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics over the next two years can be satisfied in Germany, or for that matter, anywhere but in the United States."

"The new trade agreement just signed thus may be characterized as a new attempt by Germany at reinstatement as chief exporter to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by offering a new, though comparatively small credit on longer terms—seven years—than any previous arrangement, and on a 5 per cent interest basis, the lowest rate ever quoted for Soviet long-term credits abroad."

The memorandum also pointed out that because German factories are so busy making armaments and other things needed within Germany, they have had difficulty in recent years in filling Soviet orders and may have similar trouble under the new agreement.

A part of the memorandum was a table showing that in spite of Germany's frequent commercial credits to Russia, German merchandise sales to Russia have declined almost steadily from a post-war peak of $211,318,000 in 1931 to $9,512,000 in the first ten months of 1938, the latest period for which figures are available. In the ten months period, Russia sold $16,249,000 worth of goods to Germany.

The State Department is keeping in touch with what is going on in order to ascertain what effect there might be on American trade with Russia. A new trade agreement between this country and Russia went into effect Aug. 6.

Port Kembla in Australia Rises to Industrial Fame

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT KEMBLA, New South Wales—Australia's remarkable industrial development since the great depression, latterly stimulated by the country's big arms program, has produced a mushroom city in this little town.

Ten years ago Port Kembla was just one more quiet spot on the Australian southeastern coast, about 50 miles south of Sydney. It owned a harbor and a jetty which was still not complete. Today one Port Kembla corporation alone, Australian Iron and Steel, has around 8,000 workers on its pay roll. The intervening years have been full of rapid development, recession, and renewed activity.

In 1928 Australian Iron and Steel began erection of its Port Kembla plant pioneering the new era. Midway in this building program the depression arrived and development by Iron and Steel was virtually suspended. Heavy industries had been hit and there was small demand for the metals the new corporation plant would supply. But five years ago the expansion program was resumed. Thousands of workers were engaged in production and in building the plant. And attracted by the cheap transport available, access to enormous coal supplies and the good factory sites available, other industries came to Port Kembla.

Expansion of Plants

At the same time Metal Manufactures Corporation, Electrolytic Zinc Refining and Smelting, and Australian Fertilizers began to expand their existing plants.

The result has been a mushroom growth which has brought odd problems to the place. Demand for more labor by such new corporations as Commonwealth Rolling Mills (subsidiary of American Rolling Mills) and Lysaghts Corporation has meant, curiously, more unemployment. A big building program has resulted in a housing shortage. A model suburb exists hard by a shantytown.

The large labor market in Port Kembla has caused jobless workers to flock to the town, increasing unemployment, it is estimated, by 300 per cent. For the Port Kembla corporations now seek mostly skilled labor and the jobless are without any special skill. The building program adopted to meet the needs of the expanding population was on a scale unconceived a few years back. Australia Iron and Steel alone hires a working force equal to the whole population of the town a decade ago. The home-building development brought more workers and made the house shortage more acute.

Big Demand for Rentals

So up until recently Port Kembla's new model city, built on town planning lines, with ample park space, carefully routed roads and business centers, existed on one side of a ridge the other side of which held Shantytown. This mushroom growth of bark and sacking sheltered one tenth of the population. Conditions in it have paralleled those of the mining camps of 80 years ago. Cooking has been done on open fires. Yet nights the men and women in these shacks have been sitting around radios which cost ten times as much as the shelters about them.

Many of the workers in the shacks are drawing $70 a fortnight. Real estate agents have often been approached by shackowners willing to sell, a position not so humorous as it might seem when one agent has 700 applications for rental of cottages on his books.

German Super-Guns Are Only Two Miles From Polish Border

GLEIWITZ, Aug. 22 (AP) — Four of Germany's famous motorized "super guns" and an attendant ammunition train rolled through Gleiwitz early this morning. The Polish border lies within two miles of the military garrison here.

Guns of this type surprised military observers at the parade for Admiral Horthy of Hungary in Berlin in the late summer of 1938 and again April 20, 1939, at the military parade for Adolf Hitler's birthday.

Trucks bearing equipment jammed highways and ambulances dashed about at Gleiwitz. Following the heavy pieces, the short muzzles of anti-aircraft machine-guns jutted above the helmeted heads of soldiers.

A portion of the cavalcade was civilian cars with bumpers painted black and identification marks of the German army stenciled on windshields, front and back fenders. Twenty-man motor trucks clattered rapidly through the streets on caterpillar treads.

Hatch Law for States?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expansion of the Hatch law in order to curb the political activities of State as well as Federal employees was advocated today by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas. Mr. Sheppard said he thought the law should include all State employees who receive a portion of their pay through Federal channels. This would reach chiefly state highway workers and employees of local Social Security divisions.

All but the Barber

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Next! Step right up and climb into the red plush chair of the "Gay Nineties" barber shop at the Milwaukee public museum—complete with mustache cups.

This exhibit has been a labor of love for Towne L. Miller, museum historian.

Actually Germany and Russia have been coming closer for years—Rapallo preceded.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Both Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin have executed an apparent about-face by agreeing to conclude a mutual nonaggression pact.

Ever since Reichsführer Hitler came to power he has used Communism as the foil for his National Socialist propaganda. Soviet Russia has been held up as embodying all the wrongs of the world, and National Socialism set itself the mission of saving Germany from Communism.

Soviet propaganda has been equally bitter toward Germany.

Yet by concluding a pact of mutual convenience Moscow and Berlin draw on ample precedents. The immediate reaction is so startling that many are seeing the bizarre sides of the situation. In Budapest, a commentator remarks: "Russia has joined the Anti-Communist Pact." The Daily Express in London speaks of "Comrade A. Hitler."

Converging Interests

Such over-simplifications balloon a grain of truth. Actually, the Reich of Herr Hitler and the Russia of Mr. Stalin have been drawing closer for some time.

Even today, before Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop has signed in Moscow the new nonaggression treaty, the two powers are bound not to wage war on each other. Neither of them has abrogated the nonaggression agreement originally drafted in 1926, and renewed without time limit in 1931.

That existing commitment binds Russia and Germany to remain neutral if either is attacked by a third power. They agreed not to take part in any coalition formed to impose an economic boycott on either of them.

Calculated for Effects

Presumably the new text will supersede this one. It may alter details. Yet its purpose appears to be primarily diplomatic, a move arranged for its calculated effect on Britain and France, currently in negotiation with Russia to join the antiaggression front. Beyond the immediate diplomatic effect, looms the possibility that Germany and Russia are entering a period of closer and continuing collaboration for diverse and broad ends in Europe and the Far East.

By drawing together at a moment when Britain and France are leading a defensive move against Germany, Moscow and Berlin are returning to traditional grooves.

Germany and Russia frequently worked together in the past. With Austria, they partitioned Poland during the Eighteenth Century. They fought together against Napoleon. The World War found Russia against Germany, but in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk the two powers concluded a peace in 1918 after the Bolshevist Revolution.

Republican Germany under the Constitution of Weimar found itself still somewhat of an outcast in Europe, largely blamed for starting the war, and excluded from the League of Nations.

Soviet Russia remained outside the halls of respectability, because of Bolshevism. Germany shared the distrust of Communism, but had not turned on it in the manner of Herr Hitler.

Relations Resumed

Under such circumstances, Russia and Germany found it to their advantage to conclude in 1922 the famous Rapallo Treaty. This instrument restored diplomatic relations between Berlin and Moscow at a moment when the Communist regime had not been recognized by any of the great powers.

The Rapallo Treaty wiped out irritating details of post-war litigation. The most-favored-nation principle was applied to the treatment of Germans in Russia, and Russians in Germany. Commerce enjoyed the same liberal handling.

Aside from the five articles of the published treaty, secret clauses were reported, whereby Russia granted important economic concessions to Germany.

President von Hindenburg still guided German destinies, and Adolf Hitler was struggling toward the publication of Mein Kampf, as yet unknown except for his embryonic party organization.

Order Challenged

North of Rapallo, in Genoa, delegates of the League powers heard the news with displeasure, not because Rapallo spelled the emergence of a vast new power, but because two outcasts had dared affront the "respectable" order of things.

The rise of Herr Hitler to power sharpened the ideological conflict, which took form in the Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany, Italy, Japan, and lately, Hungary.

Meanwhile trade relations between Russia and Germany continued to be vital, since the two countries are natural traders. In April, 1935, when Herr Hitler had come to his full power, Germany allotted a credit of 200,000,000 Reichsmarks (about $80,000,000) on condition that Russia place orders in that amount with German firms before April 1, 1936.

Presumably the Ukraine is one of Moscow's chief reasons for seeking a neutralization of Germany on Russia's European frontier. With the Ukraine as safe as commitments of this kind can make it, Russia is freed to turn more actively to the Far East. For more than a year Mr. Stalin has been pursuing a fundamental shift in Soviet foreign policy. Summarized in the phrase, "Stalin Faces East," it means that he is willing to let Europe slip into the background while he develops Russia's vast Eastern expanses. But to do that, he needs a secure back door, and the German nonaggression pact appears to give him that for a time.

In this connection, Moscow's turn toward Germany is seen as less revolutionary than it appeared at first glance. German quiesence, bought at the price of Russian quiescence, frees Mr. Stalin to push more energetically East, where Japan has been striking uncomfortably close to Russia's domain.

Neutralization Welcome

Germany's shift of foreign policy also springs organically from past relations with Russia. During the World War, German generals sought as rapidly as possible to extricate themselves from a situation they never chose—to be attacked on both East and West. Hence the peace with Russia in 1918.

At times, Russia and Germany have been each other's best customers, and German industry longs to restore the days when its factories found a ready market in agricultural Russia.

By agreeing not to attack Russia, Germany renounces ambitions in the Ukraine, at least for the time being and under specified terms not yet known. The Ukraine has been most frequently mentioned as Germany's area of expansion at Russia's expense under the "Drang Nach Osten" drive to the East.

Today, with German policy directed toward defeat of what it calls "encirclement," the neutralization of Russia is indicated, quite apart from any feelings of distrust or dislike still shared by Hitler and Stalin. Diplomacy makes strange bedfellows. In this case, the two regimes resemble each other at many points—in their iron discipline, purges, and even basic ideology.

Hints of the new pact have been multiplying. Early in the British-French negotiations with Moscow last May, it became known that Germany had failed to conclude a new trade treaty. Last Saturday that work came through to success.

First Real Blow

The new trade treaty dealt the first concrete blow to British-French hopes, although London and Paris insisted that Russia would go through with the political alliance. British and French military officers were already in Moscow.

Under terms of the trade treaty, Germany extends a credit of 200,000,000 marks over seven years at 5 per cent interest, for German goods to be bought during the next two years. Germany agrees to buy Soviet goods to the value of 180,000,000 marks in two years. Germany seeks raw materials essential to its industry and war preparations.

The commercial accord led informed observers to expect some form of a good-will political agreement to back it up, and the nonaggression pact proved to be not far behind.

Special Plane Flies Kennedy to London

CANNES, France, Aug. 22 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy interrupted his vacation on the French Riviera to fly back to his post in London today by a special plane.

His secretary said Mr. Kennedy felt he should be present in London during today's British Cabinet meeting.

Premier Daladier and Gen. Murice Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of all French armed forces, interrupted their urgent business at the War Ministry to go to the United States Embassy residence for a luncheon in honor of Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Congressional Whips To Go for Disloyalty?

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, majority whip of the U. S. House of Representatives, said Aug. 21 he is "contemplating the dismissal of seven of the 16 assistant whips" who served under him at the recently adjourned session of Congress, "because of their disloyalty to President Roosevelt, as evidenced by their opposition to the President's legislative program."

He did not mention any names in the interview, but said he "probably" would take action soon after Congress reconvenes.

Hotels and Resorts

England

Near the British Museum
Kingsley Hotel
Bloomsbury Way, London, W. C. 1
Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night or with private bathroom from 11/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet on application.
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

Perfect cuisine
an unostentatious luxury characterizes Hans Crescent Hotel, one of the best that London can offer. Facing Harrods, adjacent to Hyde Park, near Christian Science church. Ideal for long or short visits. Central heating, telephone in every room. Modern appointments. Receptions and Private Dance Parties specially catered for. Brochure on request.
HANS CRESCENT HOTEL
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S. W. 1
Telephone Sloane 3421 — Telegrams Hancrestel, London

DEAN HOTEL
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Centre of Shopping and Theatre Area
Hot and Cold Water in All Rooms
Room, Breakfast, Bath, and Attendance, Single Room from 6/6; Double Room from 16/-.
Telegrams: "TELDEANHO RATH" London

ALBANY HOTEL
LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2.
A visit to the ALBANY HOTEL is invariably the prelude to further visits. Every modern amenity, with carefully chosen and varied Menu. Free baggage room. Night Porter.
Write or Phone for Tariff
PADdington 7636
Inclusive terms from 3 gns per week.
Resident Proprietor, M. A., Cantab.

EASTBOURNE
TRINITY MANSION HOTEL
Central Position — Sea Front
Especially attractive for Winter Residents
Resident Hostess: Miss Eastwood.
Phone 557 (Late of the Sandhurst)

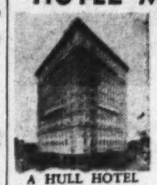
California

El Encanto
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
On the Riviera
ON THE COAST HIGHWAY
FRANK J. McCOY HOTELS
Where Lands of Hospitality!
Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA, CAL.
173 Miles North of L.A.
270 Miles South of S.F.

PINE INN
Carmel, California
JOHN B. JORDAN
On the new Carmel-Simeon Highway
in pine forest on the ocean beach
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
Novel and Unique — Rates Reasonable

Camp Richardson Resort
Built by nature on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras
New hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Amusements of all kinds. Christian Science services within 3 miles.
Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Los Angeles

HOTEL MAYFAIR

7TH at WITMER
LOS ANGELES
Heart of the City
400 rooms
400 baths
Single $2.50
Double $3.50
Twins $4.00
Free Garage
Weekly and Monthly Rates
A HULL HOTEL

New Northern Hotel

J. S. WOOD, Mgr.
$1.00 A DAY
ATTRACTIVE
WEEKLY RATES
MUtual 1135
2ND AT HILL STREET
LOS ANGELES

KIPLING HOTEL
607 W. 3rd St.

Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $3 Daily with bath. Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates.

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
DOWN TOWN—TAYLOR at O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio, $3.00 to $4.00 for ONE; $4.50 to $6.00 for TWO. Christian Science church in same block. Garage adjoins hotel.
P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Stewart
Down town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, one person; $4.50 to $6.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

Colorado

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S
Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for information
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

IN DENVER, COLO.
OLIN HOTEL
1420 LOGAN STREET
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Room and Bath from 2.50 Single 3.50 Double
Excellent Dining Room
Reasonable Prices
Dinner Music—No Liquors Served
Management
John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Briggs

Chicago

For a serene, cool summer or a delightful few days... come to **Hotel Shoreland**
55th ST. AT THE LAKE • CHICAGO
Enjoy this refreshing environment—the beauty of Lake and Park. Quiet, secluded ... yet most easily accessible to all the interesting places Chicago offers. Let us send you our free booklet—replete with views of the glorious rooms and suites and all the details that make this perfectly located hotel ideal for you. Please write for your copy today.

Supreme in Chicago
World's Tallest Hotel
OFFERS YOU
Everything
LEONARD HICKS Managing Director
The **MORRISON HOTEL**
CHICAGO

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Air-conditioned bedrooms as reasonable as $2.50 per day. Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. P. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

KEEP COOL!
Lennox
ST. LOUIS
ALL ROOMS AIR-CONDITIONED $3.00 UP

MELVILLE HOTEL
5338 Bartmer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
QUIET and HOMELIKE
Room with Meals $15.00 per week
Meals Optional
Telephone ROsedale 9087
Near The Principia and Fourth Church

Kansas City, Mo.

AIR-CONDITIONED Guest Rooms
Re-Newed HOTEL **PRESIDENT**
EVERY ROOM WITH SHOWER & BATH
from $2.50
KANSAS CITY, MO.
14TH & BALTIMORE

IT'S THE **Pickwick** IN
KANSAS CITY
SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO
FOUR FINE HOTELS
IT'S THE **CLARK HOTEL** IN
STOCKTON, CAL.

Kansas

Air Conditioned
Dining Room and Coffee Shop
Hotel Jayhawk
TOPEKA ~ KANSAS
THE MOSBY HOTEL CO.
MRS. JACK MOSBY, *Pres. and Gen. Mgr.*

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure. Famed leading Food. Unsurpassed Service.

$3.50 up
The Roosevelt

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
Complete your trip to the New York World's Fair with a "cruise" ashore at the Traymore. Near Christian Science Church. On the boardwalk. Gracious appointments and service. Rates are reasonable. Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM / WITH MEALS / Plus $1 Tax
$12, $14 Per Person
F. Ernest Todd, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • *Atlantic City*

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
Harrison Cook, Res. Mgr.

New York City

Waldorf Rates Have Not Increased

The World's Most Extensively Air-Conditioned Hotel
One of the added satisfactions of your visit to the New York World's Fair is that in choosing the Waldorf, you pay only our standard rates!
And stopping at the Waldorf is, in itself, one of the never-to-be-forgotten experiences of your visit to New York.
THE **WALDORF ASTORIA**
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th
New York

WHEN IN NEW YORK
stop at
The Lowell
28 EAST 63rd STREET
One of the smaller, distinctive apartment hotels in an exclusive neighborhood ... charmingly furnished.
Suites of
1 TO 6 ROOMS
All have Serving Pantries
PASSY RESTAURANT IN BUILDING

Monitor Readers
Receive Special Courtesies at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $3.00 up
Double room with bath, $5.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

HOTEL IRVING
26 GRAMERCY PARK
(EAST 20TH STREET)
Country atmosphere in the heart of New York; ideal spot for children; free use of private park. Single Rooms and Suites. Singles $8.50, $10.50 and up; Suites $21 up. GRamercy 5-6263. George T. Stockham, Mgr.

COMING TO NEW YORK?

Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel. 120 West 44th St., 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK." B. H. Cummings, Mgr.
44TH ST. HOTEL

New York State

YOUR SHORT-CUT to the WORLD'S FAIR!
Don't forget the New York World's Fair is on Long Island. So, also, is the Garden City Hotel, 20 minutes by express highway to the Fair Grounds.
Save many hours in time, and avoid the city's traffic delays by making your headquarters near the Fair. Take the New London Ferry to Long Island, stop at the GARDEN CITY and cover the Fair every day in comfort.
FROM $3 SINGLE; $5 DOUBLE
Interesting Road Map FREE
Address Department "G"
GARDEN CITY HOTEL
GARDEN CITY • LONG ISLAND
Garden City 700
Under KNOTT Management

At the HUB
OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything
up-state 600 rooms
Rates Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Hotel Proprietors Welcome
Letters of Appreciation
from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Photos courtesy the Yale Gallery of Art

Here are shown typical items among the two hundred-odd pieces of New England silver dating between 1650 and 1800, on exhibition at Yale Gallery of Art through Sept. 10. . . . At top, left: Sugar box, 7½ inches long made by Edward Winslow (1669-1753) for his own use. . . . Below: Standing cup, 7¼ inches high, by Hull and Sanderson, made 1660-1680. . . Top, right: Two-handled cup by John Coney (1655-1722) 10 inches high. . . . Below: Cup, 5½ inches high, by John Coney.

Masterpieces of New England Silver

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

In our issue of Aug. 8, we listed the seven exhibitions which as many New England museums are holding this summer, as the result of a co-operating plan by which each focusses attention on a single phase of the fine or decorative art of these states. One of those mentioned as of major importance, and of special concern to readers of this page, is that titled Masterpieces of New England Silver, 1650-1800, shown at Yale Gallery of Fine Arts through Sept. 10.

Considered to be the most notable showing of old plate so far brought together in America, more than half the two hundred-odd pieces are from Yale's Garvan collection, the rest being loans from over sixty churches, museums and individuals. The name of the exhibition has been strictly respected in the selection of each item, that all might be outstanding for both design and execution—truly masterpieces of American origin.

In his introduction to the excellent catalogue Mr. Phillips, Curator of the Garvan Collections, calls attention to the leadership of Boston as New England's artistic center, emphasizing the fact that its craftsmen were patronized by many churches and families outside the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Evidences of this shown here, are handsome beakers that Jeremiah Dummer made for the North Church of Portsmouth in 1705, and a pair of candlesticks made by John Burt for the opulent Warner family of the same city a few years later.

Here are tankards by Boston's John Coney, purchased by men of Newport and Providence in the early 1700's, while the church collections of Connecticut abound with the handiwork of numerous Boston silversmiths active around 1700. Even the New Yorker, Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor, ordered from Coney the stately monteith, lent for the present occasion by the first owner's descendent, Mrs. Henry Parish. No other piece here was made for a client outside the New England colonies.

The development of design during the 1650-1800 period, represented by the examples here, holds many implications of the influence that have brought the changes. Cromwellian Puritanism accounts for the simplicity of earliest works, followed by relaxation from severity seen in later forms by Coney and Dummer and Winslow. So on, to the classic shapes of Paul Revere, who seemed to welcome the Grecian urn as a basic model, treating it with a sculptor's sensitive sense for proportion. A score or more items in gold are chiefly rings and buttons, and these tend to arouse wonder about the diversity of objects in yellow metal which may have once existed. Silversmiths' portraits by Copley, Smibert, Blackburn and Newton, are intimations of the fact that masters of this craft were often men of high standing in their communities, carrying public responsibilities as well as private ones.

Victorian Fashions and Manners

Unless we take conscious thought of it, we may be unaware how long is the era that may rightly be termed Victorian—the rest of the century, following 1837. Also, we are likely to forget how recently it ended and how many of us actually saw one or more decades when England's ruler was a Queen-Empress. It will not make that age seem nearer, I think, but more distant, to read "Home: A Victorian Vignette," by Robert Harling, published by D. Appleton-Century Co., at $1.50.

It is a slim book, easily carried in a coat pocket, but it is packed with details that compose a broad picture for which the term vignette appears too modest. And the picture that holds sketches of the house, the garden, the home interior, the family circle and the social habits, assembles enough to give definite character to the Victorian scene as a whole.

Instead of stating opinions about houses of the times, for well-to-do and for laborers, Mr. Harling shows designs taken from authoritative popular books, quoting significant passages. In these we are brought close to the attitudes and standards of three generations back, in a manner that makes strikingly real the contrasts between their times and the present.

Social consciousness, so lively today, was hardly awakened among the comfortably well-to-do, and how the laboring class was housed and worked was controlled by profits motives, expressed with smug sentimentality. The author does not draw such conclusions, but even more convincingly, lets recognized specialists state their views, and leaves the reader to form his own opinions.

In a facetious but not frivolous manner the garden, home furnishings and domestic life are given similar intimate reality, by extracts from books and magazines that aimed to encourage readers to decorate their rooms with their own hands. Painting of silk, velvet and china, embroidery lavishly applied to material to be thrown with painstaking nonchalance over mantels, tables and chairs and picture frames—these are among many types that were urged as "art-products," "art-decoration" and "art-matter." They lead to the author's reference to "those strange forefathers of ours who grabbed an Empire and threw away the greatest cultural heritage bequeathed to any so-called civilized nation in modern times."

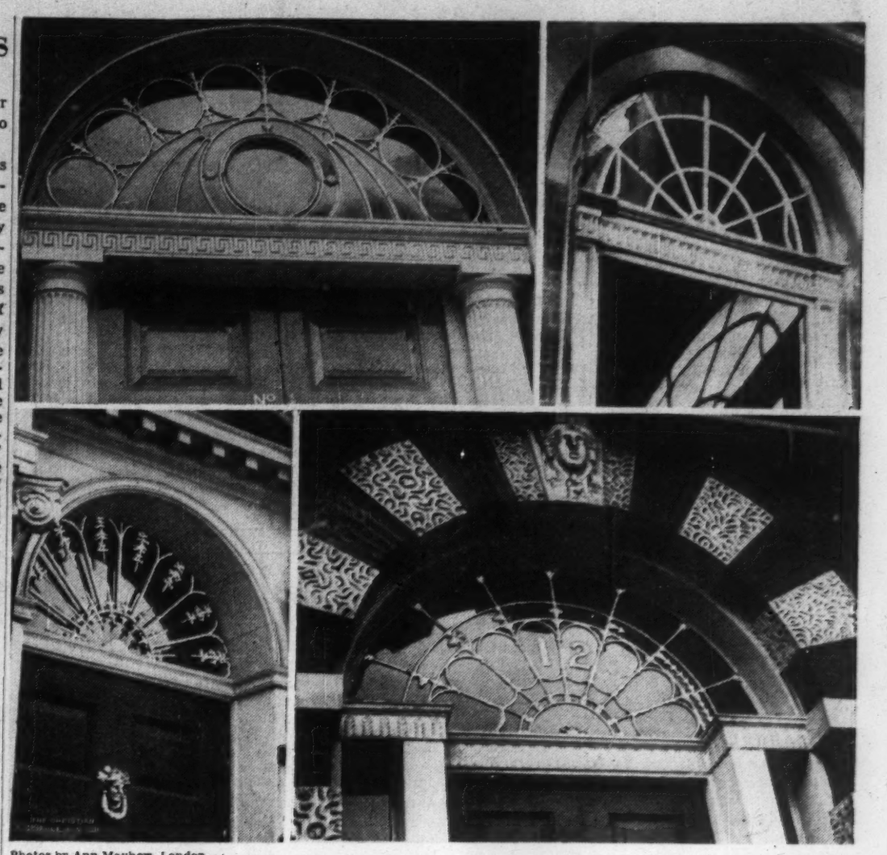
It is amusing to find the father established so firmly and high as head and master of the home, furnished with so much sentimentality and fussiness. Of course he was a participant and his sex the chief promoter of it all, although Morris and Eastlake struggled against the flood with slight effect, each having his own conviction of the new direction it should be led to take.

Victorian rooms were burdened with draperies knickknacks and furbelows that showed inclination for quantity and variety rather than discriminating restraint. So, formal dinners served in the same homes went to equal extremes, with an appalling aggregate of courses, each one of which held enough for a respectable meal of the present. Such excess should not, however, be charged wholly to fashions of the period, for William Howitt, writing of rural life in 1840, describes a typical countryman's breakfast, truly incredible, judged by our current experiences.

Emerson, who was likely to have had the most intellectual for his fellow guests, found that "the dress dinner generates a talent for table talk. . . . Hither come all manner of clever projects, bits of popular science, of practical invention, political, literary and personal news" and so on.

This philosopher is not quoted regarding the food served on these occasions, except in saying that "the English dinner is precisely the model on which our own are constructed in the Atlantic cities. . . The company sits one or two hours before the ladies leave the table."

Perhaps this Victorian Vignette gives incidentally the picture of the period in America, as well as purposely that of England, the author's own country. C. G. B.



Photos by Ann Mayhew London

Glass over street door was a necessity for the windowless entrances of London houses in the decades around 1800, a need that gave architects opportunities for designing, introducing varied and artistic wrought iron-work, as sash for these fanlights, as the over-door features were called. . . . Top, left: A design of circles, an unusual type. . . . Right: A fine example of doorway, flanked by Doric columns. Pillars and triangular pediment set off fanlight with strong effect. . . . Below, left: One of the simplest designs, yet always pleasing. In Bloomsbury Square, London. . . . Right: An interesting solution of a problem of spaces, some small portions apparently broken away; or else an unbalanced design. In Bedford Square, London.

London's Adam Fanlights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Much of the charm of the pleasant well-planned squares of eighteenth century London lies in the decorative ironwork employed on balconies, railings, lampholders and fanlights. Our ancestors were able to combine happily a perfectly proportioned house, rather severe in itself, but relieved by these touches of delicate artistry. As a result one of the best periods of London's domestic architecture was that in which Lincoln's Inn Fields, Bedford, Hanover, Gordon, and Berkeley Squares were planned. Finest existing examples of buildings of this period are to be seen in Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster; Cheyne Row, Chelsea; and Adelphi. However, many of these have been pulled down recently to make room for a new hotel.

Under the Georges, houses were dignified without being barracks-like; often elaborately decorated in parts, yet not fussily so, a perfect combination of ornament and line, each complementing the other. Some of the ironwork on the balconies seems as fine as lace; others with fine pillars support canopy roofs; one or two are so elaborately shut in as to resemble a covered passageway and room, open on one side only.

Fanlights, such as are seen in houses of the 1700's and 1800's, seem peculiar to that period, and many of the most beautiful owe their quality to the Adam brothers, of whom Robert was the most fashionable architect of his day.

Interesting are extracts from "The Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam, Esquires, London, 1778," where they state " . . . we have adopted a beautiful variety of light mouldings, gracefully formed, delicately enriched, and arranged with propriety and skill." All of which might easily be a description of one of their own doorways.

Proportion was looked upon as of great importance, and such rules as that the height of an external door should be twice its width were generally adhered to, although in some cases the necessary effect was obtained by recessing the door. All these doorways had fanlights over them, to light the narrow entrance halls which depended on these and light from windows halfway up the stairs, for their illumination. Very often the entrance hall was shut off from the rest of the house by a second door, having then a fanlight of a different design.

The main reason for the adoption of wrought iron to replace wood, is set out in an advertisement of Joseph Bottomley who published a book of designs about 1749. Window and door grilles had been so "crowded" with wood for the last fifty years, as to require double the space to admit the same amount of light and air. The change "from wood to metal has besides the elegance of the material its advantages of strength and durability."

The Adam style swept all before it and was so approved by contemporaries that their designs cannot be easily distinguished unless signed. Great variety is found in their design, the simplest being merely a semi-circle with bars radiating to the circumference and connected there by loops. Others, while generally having this form as a foundation, are so elaborate in their additions as quite to defeat their object of letting in the maximum of light! So-called because of their frequent shapes, fanlights may be oblong, square or semi-circular. Sometimes they are set off by pillars and a portico, giving an almost palatial effect to the doorway, yet never looking out of place.

A bedroom designed by Lucien Rollin, architect-decorator of Paris, for the French Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. The furniture wood is light Mexican mahogany. The walls are covered with dull-gold grass cloth, while alcoves and ceiling are painted a pale blue. . . . Chintz draperies are deep blue with white and green motives. The rug is from Aubusson—blue with white motives, and the bed cover is a pale blue satin. Chandelier and side brackets are of Venetian glass.

A French Interior at a World's Fair

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When people say, "I don't like modern furnishings. I couldn't live with them," I always wonder what particular "modern" they mean; what kind of an interior they visualize. For this generation has presented for approval or disapproval a very wide range of designs in home adornment.

To generalize broadly, the German school has advocated the unadorned expression of pure function in utilitarian service, and has produced forms which excite us often by their new concept of beauty as being something which works perfectly. On the other hand, the French school of modernists holds to the belief that beauty—yes, even ornament—"is its own excuse for being." They assert that to stimulate the aesthetic sense and to arouse emotions which respond to graceful forms, pleasant textures and consonant colors, is to express one of the major functions of art—the giving of pleasure in excess of sufficiency.

Within this group of Artistes-Décorateurs, individuality and temperament play over a broad field. Some of the designers are fascinated by eccentricities; others by boldness and exaggeration; still others by the problem of bringing elements derived from several periods into a new and modern harmony. Certain of these trends can be studied in that section of the French Pavilion in the New York World's Fair where work by these designers is shown.

Representative of a more conservative element is M. Lucien Rollin, who contributes a bedroom to the series of ensembles. This interior reveals his very special ability to be original with spontaneity. M. Rollin does not say, "Go to, I will create a sensational room." On the contrary he produces the inevitable, so to speak, out of the urgency of his sensitive, peaceful and beauty-loving nature.

Against a dull gold background of grasscloth, the textures of his furniture in light Mexican mahogany are luminous. The dark blue ground of the figured chintz, used for draperies and upholstery, fades into pale blue in the ceiling and alcoves. Its motifs, in white, green and blue, are picked up in the rug from Aubusson. Diamond grooving on the bedstead is echoed by diamond-patterned stitching on the pale-blue spread and bolster.

The room has the restfulness of a thoroughly unified design. The pieces are all requisite to one another and quietly co-operate to express a theme clearly visualized before they were assembled to give it actuality.

M. Rollin is an architect, which of course contributes force and stability to his decoration. And he is a technician, who knows how to build furniture and understands the possibilities and limitations of materials, so that his designs are sound and do not need to be modified for production. He designs for his interiors the carpets, lighting effects, plaster, woodwork, hardware, lamps and ornaments.

W. & J. Sloane showed for an entire year (from 1933 to 1934) an apartment that he designed, and in 1937 there were shown in New York, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Chicago water color renderings and photographs of his work in various European towns—in public buildings and homes. For Bullock-Wilshire, near Hollywood, he designed in 1938 some notable furnishings.

Choosing Colors For Outside Paint

Careful thought in painting can harmonize the incongruities of architectual proportions in a house or building. We can give an oversize bay-window or a box-like entrance, the appearance of being smaller or in proportion, by painting it the same color as the rest of the house, but a shade or two darker. Conversely, the noticeably undersize entrance or wing, or other feature, can be given the effect of larger size by painting it one or two shades lighter.

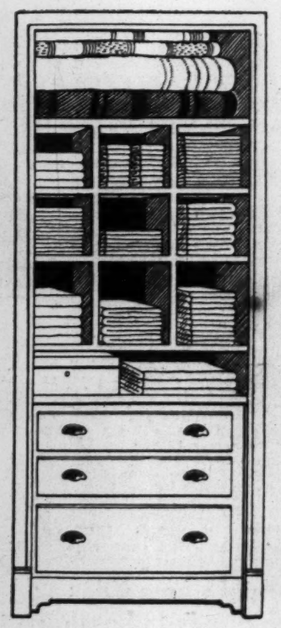
Avoid painting trimming in contrasting colors, to achieve the full effect of such subtle painting. However, such small details, as a too small or too large window, can be given the effect of correct size, by painting the sill and frame, the same color as the wall, but a shade or two lighter or darker, as the case requires.

When eaves are far overlapping, the wood trim along their edges and underneath will usually best be painted the same shade as the roof, or else the ground color of a variegated roof. This openly gives its full effect as an overlapping roof, but without undue emphasis. H. G.

When You

Fill the Shelves for Winter

Plan to Make *your* Purchases *from* Advertisers *in*



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Housewives know it's economy in the long run to buy good quality in household linens and blankets. Merchants who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are known for the quality of their goods and

welcome the patronage of our readers.

Gloria Finck Sloan
Interior Decorator
Consultant
Interior Decorator for The Christian Science Building at the New York World's Fair, 1939.
405 EAST 54TH STREET
NEW YORK
ELdorado 5-3590

SLATE
Vermont Natural Colored Slate for Roofing, Flooring and Garden Walks
WILLIAMS MACHINE COMPANY
Poultney, Vermont

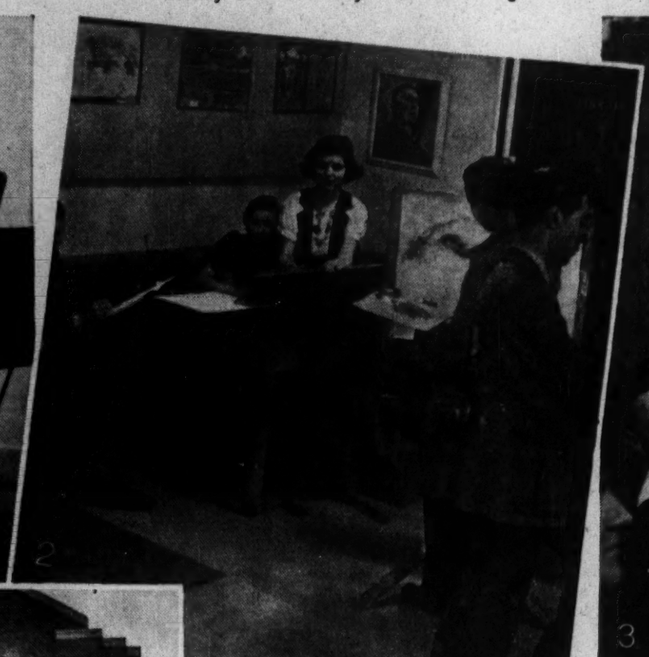
FLOOR COVERINGS
FOR CHURCHES SCHOOLS, HOMES HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS
Most representative selection. Dependable service. Interestingly priced. Samples sent.
Sales arranged thru your decorator.
Gotham Carpet Co. Inc.
515 Madison Ave. (53rd St.) New York

Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Poor Boy Dreamed—A University Was Built

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page



Schulze

Scenes in Clubland. (1) Junior girls rehearsing a play. (2) Seniors in the Studio, working boys and girls who learn how to draw and paint—and more important still, how to appreciate the paintings of others. (3) A report is read in the Club Parliament. (4) The church building from the road. (5) Instead of lounging on street corners, these senior boys learn handicrafts in Clubland's workshop.

Clubland, Deep-Hearted Center In London's East End

Founded by a Man Whose Boyhood Was Hard, It Enriches the Lives of Hundreds of London Boys and Girls

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of the noise and dirt, the close-packed houses and tenements and slums of London's densely populated East End, now stands completed a group of fine new buildings—a University for Working Boys and Girls.

Accorded the honor of an opening by Queen Mary, whose interest in youth is so widely shown, this University has its own church, its own clubs, its own art studio, its own workshops, theater, gymnasium, art exhibition, restaurant. It is open to all boys and girls of the district, irrespective of known capabilities, irrespective of wealth or poverty, of religion or race.

Only the Beginning?

Its founders hope that their college is only the beginning of a revolution in social work. They look to the day when every district in London—indeed in all British cities—will have a similar college of its own.

This may seem a far-fetched dream, but that is no criterion. For in 1922 the whole plan for a workers' social university was but a dream in the thought of a young student who as a lad of 12 rose at five in the morning, toiled all day in a Lancashire bleach works, and went out each evening to sell newspapers in the streets to augment the income of his family—a mother, and five children younger than the boy who toiled and dreamed.

The boy's own loneliness inspired his dream of a vast club where culture and learning and friendship would go hand in hand for those who had none of these things.

His name was James Butterworth, and in 1922 he commenced building up his college in a basement beneath an East End Chapel with scarcely a dozen young persons. The result is completed today, under the name of Clubland, with 500 members.

And the Rev. James Butterworth is now the Principal of an institution claimed unique in Britain.

"Clubland," the Rev. Mr. Butterworth says, "is a practical contribution to the problems of unprivileged youth. It is as yet not much more than an idea being worked out, and is built more for the future than the present. Years hence, its true purpose will be more fully understood. Meanwhile, it is merely blazing the trail and heralding the day when all working girls and boys shall be given their right to lead healthy, useful lives. It is not a charity or compensation, but an illustration of what, it is felt, should one day be provided for the youth of every town and village.

A Nation's Wealth

"A nation's youth will truly be a nation's wealth when cultural and recreational facilities are available for the poorest. When the importance of this work is realized, it will not be left for a few people to spend all their years erecting premises, for it will be an obvious national economy to have Temples of youth everywhere as alternatives to wasted lives.

"This will lead," he adds, "to a silent revolution transforming every part of social life. Slums will disappear because a generation of trained youth will desire better homes and wider interests, and will never tolerate the expensive existence of restricted lives. To this end, Clubland insists on buildings which do not suggest sordid back kitchens, on activities which scorn negative pastimes and on partnership which is free from condescending charity. . . ."

The various clubs of Clubland are open to any boy or girl of the district. Juniors age 12 to 14; Seniors age 14 to 18. Service Clubs for those over 18.

The Art Classes in a well equipped studio are responsible for all posters, booklets, and cover productions. One member has had his paintings exhibited in the Royal Academy, and four Juniors have received the Bronze Star, and First Certificates for work accepted by the Children's Academy.

The Band has already established itself, and soon a permanent orchestra is to be a feature of Clubland music. Playreading, Musical Appreciation classes, and other cultural interests make their own appeal.

The new gymnasium adds facilities for physical training, boxing, games, and folk-dancing, while the floodlit roof playground affords practice in all kinds of sports. Athletics are well represented by swimming, running, hiking, and cycling.

Handicrafts and hobbies, in well equipped rooms and workshops, present another side of all-round Club life. The library, lounge, and study circles provide opportunities for more restful and serious interests.

The canteen, dances, socials, and worship provide fellowship and social life, without the disadvantages which arise from mixed Clubs.

Two Central Features

Under the Presidency of radio commentators Lionel Gamlin and Howard Marshall, the "Union" for lectures and music brings members into touch with men and women from every walk of life, and with youth of this and other countries. Club Parliaments and Club Chapel are the two central features of Clubland.

The Girls' and Boys' Clubs have their own Parliament. The Cabinet consists of 20 chairmen, age 15 to 18, who are in charge of "Houses" or departments. They are trained down to minutest details to manage their job with efficiency, and have distinctive seats in Church and Parliament, and a room for Cabinet members only. At the annual meeting, each chairman receives a log book in which he keeps record and suggestions which are read at each Parliament.

Private members state their complaints and suggestions as they say with freedom, "I should like to ask the Right Honorable member for—?" Even football matches, the progress in dramatic rehearsals and the details of every activity must be reported.

The buildings are arranged around a quadrangle and garden. On one side is the church under which are the Clubs. On the other side is the Theater, over which is the Gymnasium. These two noble buildings are joined by rooms forming the East Wing and the Settlement forming the West Wing.

Foundation Stones Inscribed

The foundation stones run the whole length of the Theater, facing the Quadrangle and the Church. They bear the names of royal visitors, sons and daughters of ambassadors of other nations, men and women famous in sports, athletics, music, art, drama, literature, and world-wide achievements, schools, colleges, universities and private donors. The stone for Canadian Youth, laid by the Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, was hewn from the Laurentian mountains, and is millions of years old.

Within a half-mile radius of Clubland there is a population of 100,000. Most families live in one or two rooms, many eat and sleep in one room. Streets are the only playgrounds. There is not an open space where youngsters can play on the grass. King George VI, as Duke of York, after a visit to the district, described it as "a wilderness of desolation, with miles of ugly, vulgar, shoddy stuff without one touch of imagination, one message of history."

Gardens and backyards are cut off from homes for use as dumps or factories, and even the outside walls are commandeered to advertise somebody's wares. In the main road outside Clubland, there are twelve pin-table arcades always crowded with youth. Places of worship are mostly empty. Six churches near Clubland now do duty as warehouses, cinemas, boxing rings.

It is into this district that Clubland is bringing the great gifts of culture, of friendship, of understanding—the dream of a poor boy who himself was friendless but had, at least, a greater understanding than those around him.

For More Language Study

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We hope you all read the article on the importance of studying foreign languages, with which we led the page last Tuesday. In that article, "Speak a Man's Language and You Have His Viewpoint," reprinted from the Language Leaflets, Sumner Welles, now Acting Secretary of State, pointed out that only when one knows the language can one hope really to tune into the very thought of the people, and that therefore all those who truly desire to contribute toward international friendship, should have this in mind —Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman and Fellow Round Tablers:

I should like to thank you all for the organization and support of the Youth Round Table. For a long time I have been a silent member enjoying these meetings and the thing about them that has impressed me most is the feeling of world-wide spaciousness yet nearness that the letters convey. The constructive ideas that are expressed are applicable to any part of the world and the variety of subjects raised illustrates the illimitable scope of thought and helps us to appreciate each other's aims and points of view.

I belong to a recently organized Monitor Study Group, and we have found the experiences and methods of other Groups quite helpful.

A recent speaker mentioned the advantage of continuing with the study of a foreign language and not letting our knowledge of it decrease through lack of use. My other language is French; and I, too, find the translations in The Christian Science Monitor most useful. We of this generation can also be very grateful for the progress of education and particularly for the excellent opportunities we have for reading good books and for attending courses of evening instruction.

Those who think internationally can trace in every right development another step in the direction toward world friendliness and peace. Invention, education, art, sport, travel—all embody and promote a right sense of values which is one of the world's greatest needs.

Very best wishes for the continued success of our column.

(Miss) R. H.

* * *

The Royal Family Recorded

California

Dear Chairman:

Although a regular reader of the Youth Round Table for some time, I have never before expressed my deep gratitude for this feature and The Christian Science Monitor as a whole. I have often thought of the great deeds this international newspaper is accomplishing by mentally uniting the peoples of all countries, and that we, as contributors to and readers of the Youth Round Table, all have our part in strengthening this achievement.

In my senior year work at the University of California at Los Angeles, I have found the Monitor certainly an indispensable helper. As Spanish is my major subject, I am greatly interested in any article pertaining to its language, country and people, and have found great help in the Monitor.

The Monitor, aside from helping in my school work, has greatly aided me in the pursuit of my two principal hobbies—stamp collecting, and a scrapbook of the British Royal Family. The former was started during adolescent years, but the latter is the product of the last five years. Although my parents are British, and I have always been interested in the Royal Family, it wasn't until the afore-mentioned time that it occurred to me how valuable such a scrapbook would be. During these last five years I have obtained some very lovely pictures of the Royal Family including Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, and King Edward VII, also childhood photos of the late King George V, and of the Queen Mother Mary. The book contains also accounts and pictures of the abdication, the Coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth, and other more recent events including the royal visit to Canada and the United States.

As I mention Spanish as my major subject in college, I should also like to mention my desire to correspond in Spanish with someone who is interested or who would like to exchange stamps.

(Miss) E. W.

* * *

A Good Idea?

Michigan

Dear Chairman:

Since so many of the Youths at the Round Table are interested in music, and there is so much controversy over the value of WPA works in this direction, I wonder if it would be possible to hear from someone who has first-hand information about one of the WPA music projects? I, for one, would be interested in hearing different viewpoints on the subject.

Best wishes to the Round Tablers and our Chairman.

(Miss) E. B.

* * *

Working One's Way Through

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

With September approaching, no doubt there are many young people looking toward college days—some with fulfillment in view, others with only a desire as yet. Perhaps, an experience I have had will help someone achieve his goal.

After working for three years in the "Big City," following one year at one of the "Big Five" colleges, which I had to leave due to the so-called depression, I became interested in returning to school for a training in a specialized line of activity in which I was interested —secretarial work.

However, the question of finances arose, for at that time the financial demonstration had to be made alone, without family aid. But once established that it seemed right to go, no concern could be expressed and only confidence in the problem working out to a solution. All available savings amounted to only one-third of one year's tuition and board. A student position and a student loan were gained, but there still remained a sum beyond any quick earning power. However, the need was met. The second year's expenses were met in the same way, plus earnings received during the summer.

With a student position taking many hours each day, it meant hard grinding, but with joy, for each day was packed full of activity. It meant many late nights and many early mornings, but the cherished goal added joyful incentive to every effort put forth.

Do I think it was too hard work going through in that way? Not on your life! When one is earning every nickel that makes the information available, there is not much of a lecture that is missed. Perhaps one misses a few hours of fun or relaxation out of a week, but the little time that is taken for that purpose is cherished.

There is no comparison between the two years I spent there, and the one year I had handed out to me on a silver platter at the "Big Five" College. Yes—I'd do it again! And "some day"—even if I were to become a millionaire, I'd like my children to have the opportunity — yes, opportunity — to contribute toward their education.

(Miss) J. E. S.

* * *

Speaking of languages (for we were speaking of them at the beginning of today's meeting), will those of you who would like to correspond with someone in Germany who wants to learn English, please drop me a line. And, as before, may I remind all of you that it would help a lot if you will tell me (whenever you happen to write) in case you know some language other than English and would like to carry on a correspondence in a mixture of tongues. We every now and then hear of someone who is eager to make friends with American or English Round Tablers, but who feels a bit scarce on English at his or her end.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Have You Wanted the Answer?

QUESTION: How much does it cost to go to college?

ANSWER: According to figures compiled by the United States Office of Education, the average typical costs of students attending coeducational colleges are as follows: Privately controlled institutions—$979, Roman Catholic institutions—$635, Protestant denominational institutions—$480, State controlled institutions and State and City teachers' colleges—$314, Negro colleges—$260.

These figures include room, board, tuition, fees, books, laundry, supplies, and other personal expenses. Since these costs are averaged, the expenses may be higher in some institutions.

For non-coeducational institutions the costs were found to be higher. In general the typical cost for students attending men's colleges is higher than for women's colleges, and both are higher than for coeducational institutions.

* * *

QUESTION. What exactly is meant by the term "Consumer Education"? Is it being taught in schools?

REPLY: Consumer education is education to make consumers more informed and intelligent in their purchasing of the various goods and services they may need. It teaches the consumer how to get fuller value for his money, warns him against dangers and pitfalls, gives him a basis for a wise selection for his particular needs.

Because the average person on leaving school will be concerned with the purchase of food, clothing, shelter, health services, recreation, and many other items, consumer education is being taught more and more in schools. In some schools, special courses in consumer education have been introduced. In others, consumer education occupies a large place in various combination courses. In still others, it is presented in connection with commercial courses. Several high schools in New York City offer courses dealing primarily with the quality of merchandise sold in retail stores. This is a form of consumer education. Many other schools devote considerable time in science classes to analyzing various qualities of consumer goods. Economics and science classes are increasingly devoting attention to the problems of consumption and problems that face the average consumer.

For a long time consumer education has been taught in various home economic classes, in foods or textiles, or home management. There is a decided tendency, however, to divorce consumer education from home economics.

* * *

QUESTION: I have the task of buying a number of books on occupations and fields of work for a small-town library. Could you suggest some guide which I could use for this?

REPLY: A very useful guide for this purpose is "Vocational Guidance Through the Library," by H. D. Kitson and M. R. Lingenfelter, American Library Association, Chicago, 1938.

The above material was provided by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.—Education Editor.

The Sprinkler

The turning sprinkler
Throws water in the air,
Like the spring breeze
Blowing a maiden's hair.

Barbara, aged 10
Luther Burbank School

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

FAIRMONT
Woman's College (Junior) and 2 year B. S. Credits transferable. Cultural and Social advantages of the capital. Liberal Arts. Secretarial. Radio Broadcasting. Merchandising. Costume Design. Music. Int. Decor. Social Service. Christian Science church attendance. Sports. Riding. Maud van Wor, A.B., Pres. 1717 Mass. Ave. Washington, D. C.

SEA PINES
WINTER SCHOOL on CAPE COD
Write for Booklet
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box 6, Brewster, Mass.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools. 60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff — Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster — Tel. Longcross 326

CHALLONER SCHOOL
71 and 72 Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7
Frobisher 4223
Recognised by the Board of Education.
A Day and Boarding School for Girls where a liberal education achieves a high standard of work.
Preparatory Department for boys and girls.

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

COSTUME DESIGNING

Mme. Kozakova
School of Dress Design
Designing, Draping, Sketching, Pattern Drafting, Dressmaking and Millinery included.
Individual Instruction Day or Evening
Registration Accepted Now
Boston: 177 Tremont Street, Tel. HUB. 5884
Worcester: 44 Front Street, Tel. 5-2618

DAY SCHOOL

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Individual instruction. Kindergarten through Ninth Grade. Emphasis on character training. French, dancing, swimming included.
ELSIE K. POE SCHOOL
(Overlooking the Bay)
2195 South Bayshore Drive
Phone: 4-5371

BOYS' SCHOOLS

LEELANAU
Accredited preparatory school for boys of Monitor readers. Balanced program: Rugged outdoor life among wooded hills on Lake Michigan. Personally supervised study, small classes. Opportunity to earn under unique work program. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Secretarial Training . . .
Gregg College prepares you thoroughly for stenographic, secretarial, accounting, court reporting and civil service positions. Call, write or telephone State 1881 for Bulletin. Start any Monday—Day or Evening
THE GREGG COLLEGE
HOME OF GREGG SHORTHAND
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago

COLLEGES United States

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
B.S. Degree in 2 years
ENGINEERING
World-famous for technical two-year courses, in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Aeronautical, Radio Engineering; Business Administration and Accounting. Also short diploma courses (36 weeks) in Surveying, Drafting. Non-essentials eliminated. Tuition, living costs low. For ambitious, earnest students. Special preparatory department for those who lack required high school work. Students from all parts of the world. Graduates successful. 56th year. Enter September, January, March, June.
Write for Catalog. Burton Handy, Pres.
2789 COLLEGE AVE. ANGOLA, IND.

COEDUCATIONAL

Sports . . . Here at Daycroft we have outdoor and indoor activities, as well as inter-scholastic competition for boys and girls. 51 minutes from New York.
Visitors Welcome
DAYCROFT
Noroton Hill — Stamford, Conn.
New York Office—Tel. Whitehall 3-0390
Est. 1928

TO THE BOY
about to enter
HIGH SCHOOL

The Principia offers boys a colorful and vigorous school experience. Write for interesting Illustrated Booklet describing boys' activities in the Upper School.

The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
MORRIS MANOR
"SCHOOL FOR LITTLE FOLKS"
Safe — Happy — Homelike
Residential — Day Pupils
Attractive Rates Week or Month
Ages 4 to 10 Years
Swimming and Music Taught
ETHEL M. MORRIS, Owner-Manager
1130 Locust Avenue Ph. 666-595

SCHOOLS

WELDING SCHOOL
of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
318 SOUTH ST. CLAIR STREET
teaches OXY Acetylene and Electric Arc Welding in all its phases under the able guidance of men who are leaders in the welding profession which has helped to establish a fine school for teaching men how to follow a well balanced program of honest work. Students are required to pass welding tests that meet standards of THE AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary, Room 350
Carnegie Hall, New York

AIRCRAFT SCHOOL

Thorough technical and practical training in Aeronautical ENGINEERING and airplane design. MECHANICS courses preparing for government certificate approved by Civil Aeronautics Authority.
New England AIRCRAFT SCHOOL
Tel. EAST Boston 6700 Boston Airport

The Home Forum

To Make and To Weigh

THERE IS A common belief that the creative and the critical faculties do not usually belong to the same person and that critics would have been creators if they could have been. As far back as the time when Horace was writing his *Ars Poetica*, a critic was represented as saying: "I'll play a whetstone's part, which makes iron sharp, though itself unable to cut"; and through the ages this dictum grew more acid, till Oliver Wendell Holmes, in one of his less genial moods, observed that Nature made critics out of the chips left from making authors.

This tradition to the contrary, there are frequent examples of the co-existence of the critical faculty with the ability to do creative work. Ludwig Lewisohn, in a book called "The Creative Life," once made a list of men who were both makers and commentators. The catalogue begins with Horace, who seems always to be a convenient starting-point, follows with Dante and comes to Dryden, father of English criticism and acknowledged a great poet by the standards of a precisionist age. Charles Lamb is among the number, and Coleridge, in whom the poet was ultimately smothered by the critic. Matthew Arnold, Walter Pater, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, James Russell Lowell, and Edgar Allan Poe are among those who worked with two hands, creating with the one and with the other holding up for evaluation the work of their fellows.

* * *

Examples, of course, do not prove a point, but they make valuable clues. Of what is the history of literature composed if not of examples?

There are many that Mr. Lewisohn did not take space to include: George Eliot, who prefaced her career as a novelist by writing philosophical reviews; William Dean Howells, who was a creative writer, an originator who introduced the realistic novel to the American public (so mildly realistic, we now think!) and at the same time was busily discovering and weighing other men's work. There was that other Lowell—Amy, who wrote poetry and wrote about poetry.

In these later days, too, there is Stephen Vincent Benét, distinguished author of "John Brown's Body" and six other volumes of poetry, besides short fiction, and a critic also. There is Christopher Morley who much of the time comments on life and literature, more particularly on literature that he thinks deserves revival, but who also has the faculty of seeing life with imagination and fervor. By this gift, he has created "Where the Blue Begins" and "Thunder on the Left."

T. S. Eliot added a sheaf of critical notes to his own long poem, "The Waste Land." E. M. Forster, author of several novels, of which "A Passage to India" won highest praise, is equally known for his critical work, "Aspects of the Novel."

* * *

Perhaps the prize example of all those who unite the two faculties is Virginia Woolf. Mrs. Woolf is essentially a woman of letters. With the most distinguished kind of literary background, daughter of Sir Leslie Stephen who was a biographer and critic, godchild of James Russell Lowell, wife of Leonard Woolf, and with her sister, Mrs. Clive Bell, the nucleus of the "Bloomsbury Group," Virginia Woolf had an established reputation as a critic before she began to write fiction. She has the protean endowment which has made it possible for her to write "Jacob's Room," "Mrs. Dalloway," "Orlando," "The Wave," "The Years,"—novels conspicuous for their delicate, incandescent imagination—and also to make the literary interpretations and deductions presented in "The Common Reader" and "A Room of One's Own."

Virginia Woolf makes glorious counter-evidence to such unwelcome comment as that of Channing Pollock, that "a critic is a legless man who teaches running."

* * *

Of course, it is only fair to make a distinction between criticism and reviewing. One merges into the other and the dividing line is hard to find, but commonsense detects a difference between a writer, like Sainte-Beuve, who set literary canons, and a person who tells what a new book is about and whether he likes it or not. It is a long, long road between those two, and throughout its course are those who partake of the nature of one or the other in greater or less degree. Of some it can be said, as John Drinkwater said, in the highest tribute ever paid to a—which shall we say, critic or reviewer?—

"Yea, though he sang not, he was unto song
A light, a benediction:"

All this, however, is irrelevant to the argument, which concerns the compatibility of the critical and the creative faculties.

Perhaps there is a certain amount of the critical in the creative. That is to say, the creative faculty which, when applied to writing, is generally supposed to mean the faculty to comprehend some aspect of life with extraordinary fervency and present it with originality, is best aided by a faculty for separating that aspect of life into its component parts and putting it together anew. What is that but the critical faculty, the faculty that discerns, perceives, and analyzes? We must grant, however, that a criticism of life rather than of literature is involved in this process.

* * *

What the creative worker certainly needs is enough of the critical faculty to make him a trustworthy self-critic. Otherwise he may only be wordy when he thinks he is being eloquent, and bald when he is striving for a beautiful simplicity. Rollo W. Brown, who is an enthusiast for the value of fostering and releasing the creative spirit, says that the creator is one who "disassociates some part of life and then reassociates some of the fragments with others in his possession so that the result is something new and unified and important." Something *new* and *unified* and *important*. Who is going to tell whether the work has those three essentials? The worker himself or the public? It is well for the worker if he is able to criticize his work before he spends too much of his span in it, just as it is well for him if he does not let his critical faculty dampen too much the fervor necessary for the art of creation. He is fortunate if he has a good self-critic buttoned up inside his own jacket.

As for the public, it often needs help in deciding about a book, especially about its importance. The critic is the helper.

* * *

We have learned much in recent years about creative power in the young. Hugh Mearns, for one, has written, talked, and taught on that subject. As Professor of Creative Education, he has performed many experiments in developing the latent powers of ordinary children and has been rewarded by the poetry and the prose, the drawing, and the "creative business" that children under his guidance have produced. These things are surprising and encouraging, but more important than the actual work done is the evidence of increased courage, self-respect, harmony, and enriched life for the children. There is a gain, too, Professor Mearns says, in judgment and taste. All that is important and without question of doubt worthwhile. The development of those last two qualities, judgment and taste, is exactly what is needed to offset any bumptiousness and tendency to exalt expression for expression's sake that might result if the children were not helped to be self-critics. Kathleen's expression of her creative power, in the form of violent and meaningless brush strokes, might only add to the general chaos of art, if an inner voice did not tell her there was something better.

The two powers—to create and to evaluate—may exist side by side in the same person and have done so at times, but it is not always that way. What seems to be needed by voluminous novelists of the Now-it-can-all-be-told school—or at least such is the impression gained from reading their books so compounded of richness, penetration, and confusion—is a greater development of their critical faculty.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-161 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

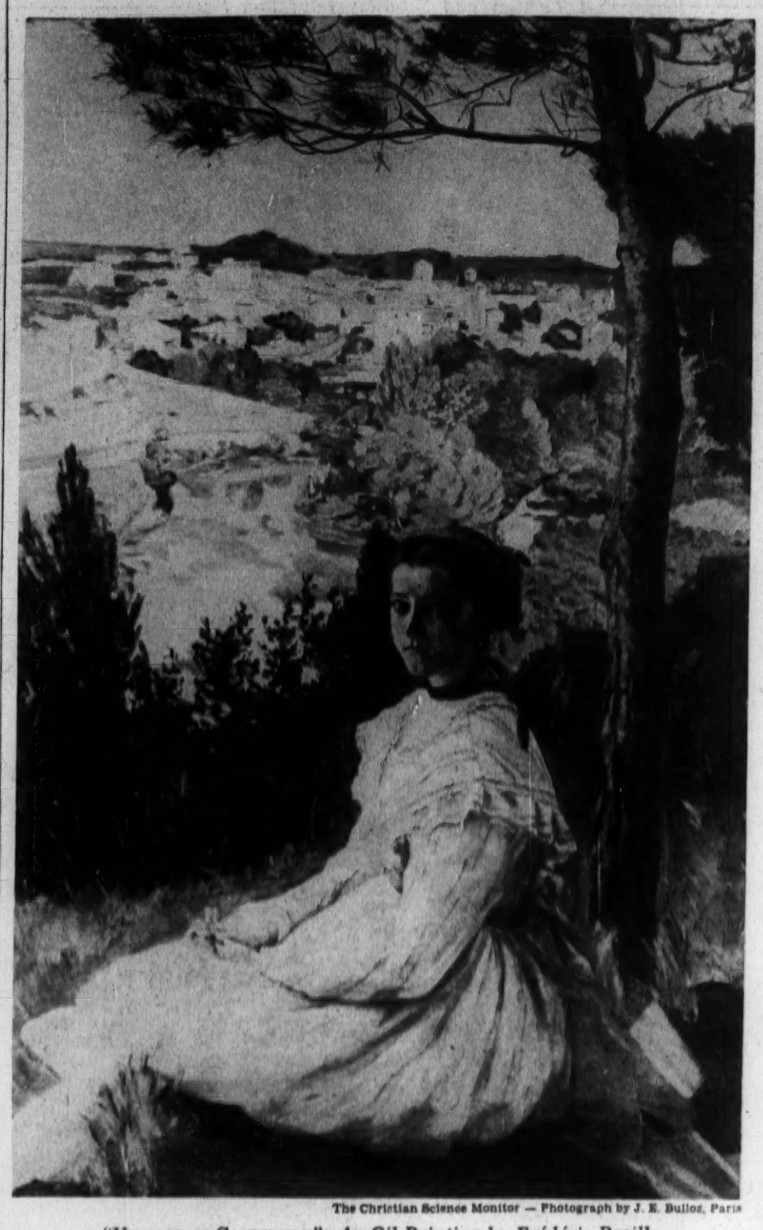
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Piper for a Country Dance

THREE TIMES in the year came Kennedy, the piper, or, as my mother called him, Kennedy the musician, for he was no mere noise-maker but an artist to the tips of his delicate expressive hands. . . . He came in at the door with a gentle greeting, "God save all here," bowing low to my mother and going over to his place, the piper's corner, beside the hearth. . . .

The coming of Mick Kennedy gave untold joy. At the end of the day's work, the farm-boys washed at the pump in the yard, put on their Sunday clothes and their well-polished shoes, while the maids discarded their aprons, replaited their shining hair, tied fresh collars and ribbons around their necks and came happily into the kitchen to meet the shy, self-conscious young men. Then the piper came forth from the chimney corner to the two chairs set ready for him, and sitting carefully down he arranged the bundle containing the pipes on his knee while he tied a leather strap to the second chair on which to rest them, perhaps also to save his threadbare trousers. He then very delicately removed several wrappings, stopping to look up with a smile when an impatient boy or girl tapped heel or toe on the stone floor to hasten him, or when the children in the doorway of the little room wriggled and squeaked with excitement. The last wrapping was a red silk handkerchief from which the bright pipes emerged; they were adjusted and after a few preliminary wails a stately quadrille started the dance, to be followed by reels, jigs, sometimes a hornpipe, and winding up with *Sir Roger de Coverley*. . . . The panting dancers seized piggins of milk, standing at the open door to drink as they cooled in the evening air, giggling and joking.—From "The Farm," by LOUGH GUR. (New York: Longmans, Green.)



The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

"VILLAGE OF CASTELNAU": *An Oil Painting by Frédéric Bazille*

THE FABRE MUSEUM at Montpellier, considered one of the richest and most interesting of the French provincial museums, recently sent many of its masterpieces to Paris for an exhibition in the Orangerie which has attracted a large number of art lovers.

In a great measure, this museum owes its renown to its unique collection of the works of Gustave Courbet and of Frédéric Bazille, one of the founders of Impressionism with his friends, Renoir, Monet, and Sisley. The disappearance of Bazille, this young and gifted artist, during the war of 1870 has been always regretted as a great loss to the evolution of the Impressionist group.

Among the most charming of his canvases, exhibited last spring in Paris, was this picture, painted in 1868, of a young girl seated at the foot of a fir tree, holding in her hand two little flowers. She wears a white gown held at the waist by a rose-colored silk sash which matches the stripes of the muslin dress and the ribbon in her hair. At her neck is a band of black velvet. The background is a landscape with a view in the distance of Castelnau on the farther side of the blue river flowing over the golden sands.

Tangier, the White

IT IS QUITE near our Europe, this first of Moroccan towns, posted like a sentinel on the most northern point of Africa; one may reach it by steamboat in three or four hours, and every winter it becomes the resort of a great number of tourists. It is very commonplace to-day, and the Sultan of Morocco, for his part, has half abandoned it to its foreign visitors, averting his eyes from it as from a town unfaithful.

Viewed from the sea, it looks almost smiling, with its neighboring villas, built in the European manner in gardens; though still perhaps a little strange, and much more Mussulman in aspect than our towns of Algeria, with its walls of snowy whiteness, its high embattled *kasbah*, and its minarets decorated with old faïence.

It is curious, too, how the impression on arrival is more penetrating here than in any other of the African ports of the Mediterranean. Despite the tourists who disembark with me, despite the stray French signs which here and there are displayed before the hotels and bazaars, I experience, as I land to-day on this quay of Tangiers in the bright noon sunshine, a sense of translation into anterior times. How far away all at once seem the Spain in which I was this morning, the railway, the swift, comfortable steamboats, the epoch in which I thought I lived!—From "Morocco," by PIERRE LOTI. (New York: Stokes.)

Speaking for His Breakfast

JUST WHAT THE Beeps tell the other birds about us is a mystery, but it is noticeable that strange birds seem to know all about us and are friendly right away. This has been true of strange birds in America, China, and the Philippines. Perhaps the Beeps tell the other birds that my husband gets the sun up. At least there is no doubt that the Beeps acquire much "face" through their invitations to other birds to dine, and then obtaining food by merely coming to the balcony and asking for it.

It has been my custom for a long time to put food out at night for the Beeps just before I retire so they can get it early in the morning before I arise. My motives are not entirely altruistic in this routine. If I do not do this for them at night, they will come around at dawn and awaken me by asking questions.

One morning it was found that I had not put out quite enough food the night before; in fact, by eight o'clock the food was quite exhausted before the Beeps had enough. Beep, Sr., and Mrs. were away escorting my husband to his ship. It was their routine to eat early and then comb their feathers so as to be presentable for their escort duty. . . .

Beep, Jr., spoke up as leader, apparently telling me the food supply had run out and they all needed more *tweety*. Still I refrained from doing anything about it.

Beep, Jr., seemed puzzled for a few minutes and then flew away, to return shortly with his father. Beep, Sr., since he has reached a dignified age, seldom says anything unless he considers it very important. On this day it was very thrilling to hear Beep, Sr., tell me emphatically that I should give his family some food, that "Beep-Beep" wanted them to have food, and he would have to tell "Beep-Beep" if I did not give them food. So there was nothing left to do but give the loyal little gentleman and his family the food they asked for. Could anyone have refused?—From "The Beeps," by VIRGINIA HOLTON. (New York: John Day.)

The Secret of Harmony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE REVEALS the one God as the eternal foundation of all-harmonious being. On page 339 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind; and this Mind must be not merely believed, but it must be understood." The secret, then, of harmony, peace, and happiness is to keep clearly in thought the truth that there is but one Mind, God.

Hearing of the harmony brought about in the lives of certain people as the result of an understanding of Christian Science, some have thought that there must be a great intellectual secret to be learned before such beneficial results could be manifested. Workers in Christian Science can testify that their progress has been in proportion to their understanding of God, whose supremacy was revealed to the Hebrew Lawgiver in the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

When the Apostle Paul admonished (Romans 12:2), "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," he indicated the essential factor in spiritual progress. Christian Scientists endeavor to respond to this exhortation, for they have learned that God is Mind, the all-knowing, all-wise, and ever-present intelligence; that He is Spirit, the only creator, and that His offspring, man, is wholly spiritual. Mind's idea, man, forever reflects Him. In this spiritual revelation of the truth of being, we see man as the perfect expression of the one perfect Mind, the source from which emanates all harmonious being.

On page 259 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." In seeking to demonstrate daily harmonious living, which is the outcome of this understanding, we encounter the persistent belief that there are many minds; that man is an entity with a mind separate from God. The consequences of this mortal belief are sorrowfully manifest. There is but one infinite Mind—God—and to acknowledge any other mind is to violate the First Commandment.

There is probably no more interesting illustration of the guidance of the one Mind than is found in the story of Moses. Adopted and cared for by Pharaoh's daughter, educated as an Egyptian prince, he later served his father-in-law as a shepherd in the Midian desert. There, during his lonely, faithful vigils, he witnessed a burning bush which was not consumed by the flames, and realized that all being originates in God, and is governed by the divine, unchanging intelligence, which is man's life. Through this spiritual discernment, he was enabled to lead the Hebrews from the sorrows and bondage of Egypt into liberty, and to give them the Ten Commandments—the revelation of the law of God—which became the groundwork of true worship, and the foundation for righteous law.

Reaching beyond a merely philosophical attitude or intellectual theory, this spiritual understanding can be practically demonstrated in the manifestation of present harmony. Christian Science healings, experienced by many throughout the world, result from changing the basis of thought from matter to Mind, whereby spiritual truth is discerned and demonstrated. As purification of thought continues, one gains a clearer knowledge of the unchangeable truth that "the secret of the Lord is with them that fear him."

This is no new or strange doctrine. Hear, for example, the words of the ancient prophet who asked (Malachi 2:10), "Have we not all one father?" Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught that God is the universal Father, and, therefore, that all men are brethren. To reflect the one Mind is to follow Christ in humility and sincerity; it is to know, as Jesus did, that man is ever one with the Father; it is to manifest the kindness, consideration, and unity of purpose that are truly Godlike. From this basis arise the understanding and love which exclude materiality and strife. The understanding of the one perfect Mind brings peace to the individual and unity among the nations. It ensures the coming of the kingdom of God among men now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Secret de l'Harmonie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA SCIENCE CHRÉTIENNE révèle le Dieu unique comme base éternelle de l'être entièrement harmonieux. A la page 339 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "La base de toute santé, impeccabilité et immortalité est le grand fait que Dieu est l'unique Entendement; et il faut non pas simplement croire à cet Entendement, mais le comprendre." Ainsi le secret de l'harmonie, de la paix, du bonheur consiste à bien retenir dans la pensée le fait qu'il existe un seul Entendement — Dieu.

Quand ils entendent dire que la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne a rendu harmonieuse l'existence de telle ou telle personne, d'aucuns croient qu'il faut apprendre un grand secret intellectuel avant que se manifestent des résultats aussi favorables. Mais les Scientistes Chrétiens actifs peuvent attester que leurs progrès ont été en rapport avec leur compréhension de Dieu, dont la suprématie fut révélée au Législateur israélite dans ce premier commandement (Exode 20:3): "Tu n'auras point d'autres dieux devant ma face."

Lorsque l'apôtre Paul exhortait ses coreligionnaires en leur disant (Romains 12:2): "Ne vous conformez pas au présent siècle, mais soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit," il indiquait le principal facteur des progrès spirituels. Les Scientistes Chrétiens s'efforcent d'obéir à cette exhortation, car ils ont appris que Dieu est Entendement, l'intelligence qui sait tout, qui est omniprésente et possède la sagesse; qu'Il est Esprit, le seul créateur, et que son rejeton — l'homme — est entièrement spirituel. L'homme est l'idée de l'Entendement, qu'il ne cesse de refléter. Dans cette révélation spirituelle concernant la vérité de l'être, nous voyons que l'homme est l'expression parfaite de l'unique Entendement parfait, source dont émane tout être harmonieux.

A la page 259 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée parfaite, — Dieu parfait et homme parfait, — comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration." Quand nous cherchons à démontrer dans notre vie journalière l'harmonie qui résulte de cette compréhension, nous rencontrons l'opiniâtre croyance à plusieurs entendements, la croyance que l'homme est une entité ayant un esprit distinct de Dieu. Les conséquences de cette opinion mortelle sont manifestement fâcheuses. En réalité, il n'y a qu'un seul Entendement infini — Dieu — et en reconnaître un autre, c'est enfreindre le premier commandement.

Quant à la manière dont l'Entendement divin peut nous guider, l'histoire de Moïse offre une illustration des plus intéressantes. Adopté et choyé par la fille du Pharaon, élevé en prince égyptien, Moïse devait plus tard garder les troupeaux de son beau-père dans les solitudes de Madian. Tandis qu'il veillait ainsi fidèlement dans un lieu désert, il vit un buisson en feu, mais que les flammes ne consumaient pas; alors il se rendit compte que Dieu est la source de tout être, lequel est gouverné par la divine intelligence immuable qui constitue la vie de l'homme. Grâce à ce discernement spirituel, Moïse put conduire à la liberté les Hébreux qui avaient souffert de l'esclavage en Égypte; il leur donna les dix commandements — la révélation de la loi divine — qui devinrent la base du culte véritable, le fondement des lois justes.

Cette compréhension spirituelle va plus loin qu'une attitude purement philosophique ou des théories intellectuelles: on peut la démontrer dans la pratique par la manifestation présente de l'harmonie. La Science Chrétienne a déjà guéri de nombreuses personnes habitant les pays les plus divers; ces guérisons résultent de ce que la base mentale a changé; on a quitté la matière pour l'Entendement, et l'on peut ainsi discerner et démontrer la vérité spirituelle. A mesure que se poursuit la purification de la pensée, on obtient une connaissance plus nette de cette immuable vérité: "Le secret de l'Éternel est pour ceux qui le craignent."

Il ne s'agit point ici d'une doctrine étrange ou nouvelle. Voici par exemple les paroles d'un prophète ancien (Malachie 2:10): "N'avons-nous pas tous un même père?" Jésus le Christ, le Conducteur, enseignait que Dieu est le Père universel et qu'en conséquence tous les hommes sont frères. Refléter l'unique Entendement, c'est suivre le Christ dans l'humilité et la sincérité; c'est savoir, comme le faisait Jésus, que l'homme est à jamais uni au Père; c'est manifester la bienveillance, les égards, l'union, la constance qui sont vraiment de Dieu. Sur cette base on obtient la compréhension et l'amour excluant la matérialité ou les dissensions. Comprendre l'unique Entendement parfait donne au disciple la paix et fait régner l'union entre les peuples. Cette compréhension rend dès aujourd'hui certain l'avènement du royaume de Dieu parmi les hommes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Mount Katahdin

This is the threshold of the dawn,
the prophet of the sun,
the shining frontier of the night
where morning is begun.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

Evening

Now from the blue above us the whisper of airscrews
drops and a drone of engines. The red sun setting
catches the underside of colored aircraft peacefully homing.

Over the sea, closing the horned sea-poppy,
furling sails, comes evening. In busy harbors
ships that have held the riband of the Atlantic
slip to their moorings.

Now upon dusky railroads eyes are winking
green and red by signal-forested junctions;
soon with wheels in phase will the night expresses
draw from long platforms.

Foiled or hooded or belled the flowers are drooping
now in meadow and garden; the sentry toadflax
nods a helmeted head, the spurred sweet woodbine
dreams in the hedgerows.

Now through the dark abyss of cold and crumpled
space, through the fields of force and empty acres
hedged and gated with cosmic rays, the starlight
comes to us surely.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE
TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL
OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1939

Mounting Welfare Costs Burden Cities and Towns

Plight is acute despite new revenue program — Only relief is seen in shifting load to state.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The financial plight of Massachusetts industrial communities remains acute despite the aid afforded by the $23,000,000 new revenue program adopted by the Legislature, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, asserted today. He was seconded in his view by the Federation of Taxpayers Associations

"The new revenue only lessens slightly the tax burden on local real estate and in no way solves the financial problem of industrial cities and towns which are facing increasing welfare loads and decreasing ability to pay," Mr. Long said.

So heavily do welfare costs rest upon the shoulders of real estate in these communities, he said, that only the tapping of a major source of tax revenue or the shift of the entire welfare burden to the State will afford real relief.

While Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, foresees general tax rate reductions throughout the State, neither Mr. Long nor the Taxpayers Federation foresee such promise for industrial communities.

Decreases Through Borrowing

Rather, most of these communities will be able only to prevent increases over last year's record-high rates. In a few instances, such as Boston, small decreases will be obtained by exercising the borrowing authority granted by the State in connection with the 1938 State Tax deficit, welfare costs and tax titles.

Of course, all cities and towns in Massachusetts would have faced major tax rate increases if the Legislature had failed to take any new revenue action or extended borrowing authority.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, charged the tax program adopted by the 1939 Legislature merely temporizes with the financial plight of cities and towns and that it is evident communities must go into actual bankruptcy before the Legislature provides real aid.

Welfare Burden the Rut

Both the Federation and Mr. Long agree the increasing welfare burden is the major factor in this financial situation. It has been claimed by experts that municipal costs, excluding welfare and debt service, last year were at the lowest level in 10 years, thus giving evidence of considerable economy in some sections of municipal government.

Despite these economies, the welfare load, which Mr. Long now places at $67,000,000, has forced local tax rates up and similarly forced municipal seizure of property for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Long and the Federation spokesmen still cling to the 2 per cent sales tax as the only revenue source large enough to relieve the present situation.

More Equitably Spread

By this method, Mr. Long said, the welfare load, 80 per cent of which is carried by 75 of Massachusetts 351 cities and towns, would be more equitably spread over the State. The sales tax revenue would be applied against the actual cost of welfare and would be distributed in proportion to local welfare loads.

As an alternative the Tax Commissioner trotted out his proposal for State assumption of the entire welfare burden.

Such a program, he explained, would tend to siphon money from the wealthier communities to help pay the cost of welfare in the industrial communities now unable to carry the full burden.

Absorbed by State Tax

The effect, he said, would be that the welfare costs would boost the State Tax by the amount of the welfare bill. The State Tax is assessed upon the cities and towns. Under the plan the industrial communities would pay a smaller amount of the increased State Tax than their individual welfare cost, he added.

However, the acceptability of the plan was immediately ques-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

By a Staff Photographer

Henry F. Long
State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation

N. E.'s Exhibit At Fair Praised As Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22 — The New England Exhibit at the New York World's Fair, now complete to the rigging on the good ship Yankee, has proved the "greatest direct selling campaign ever undertaken by the people of this section," declared Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, speaking to the Providence Rotarians today.

Although not completed until long after the Fair was officially open—there was no water in the "harbor" until June 17—the exhibit has been viewed by more than 1,000,000 people, Mr. Harmon stated. Of these approximately 30,000 have signified their intention of visiting New England to the extent of discussing details of their plans and receiving specific data at the New England Information Booth at the Fair.

"The expenditures of these 30,000 alone . . . will run into several millions of dollars," said Mr. Harmon. "While there is no way of measuring the value of the 'goodwill' engendered in the remaining hundreds of thousands of visitors to the New England Exhibit, we may be certain that ultimately it will be reflected in hard cash for New England in terms of products and services ranging from manufactured goods to a sea beach in the sunlight or a 'home in the country,'" he added.

The need for joint presentation of the attractions of the New England area was emphasized by Mr. Harmon. Twenty-six per cent of those planning to visit New England intend to travel in all six states according to figures compiled at the Information Booth. "Our customers throughout the country think of our six states as a unit, and have fastened the name 'New England' upon us as a trademark. We would be poor businessmen indeed if we failed to advertise and promote ourselves in terms of this trademark."

Move to Bar Strike Of Grocery Workers

In an attempt to avert a threatened strike of 2,000 warehouse employees of four large grocery store chains in Greater Boston, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration called a conference of employees and employers for this afternoon.

The strike was threatened last night when the Warehousemen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, authorized its Executive Committee to call a strike, if necessary, to obtain a renewal of a labor contract which expired Aug. 18. The stores affected by the dispute are the First National, Atlantic & Pacific, Economy, are Winer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Wednesday fair with moderate temperature; lower humidity; gentle southerly winds, becoming variable.

Central New England on Thursday: Fair and moderately cool; low humidity.

Massachusetts Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Wednesday fair with moderate temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair with moderate temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy; cooler in the interior preceded by showers in extreme east portion tonight; Wednesday fair with moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle southerly winds becoming variable; generally fair tonight except some fog and light showers over extreme north portion; fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	85	Minneapolis	61	89
Chicago	57	66	New Orleans	75	90
Denver	51	90	New York	75	91
Helena	48	70	Norfolk	76	92
Kansas City	65	85	Philadelphia	77	91
Los Angeles	64	78	St. Louis	63	80
Miami	78	90	San Francisco	56	65
			Washington	73	89

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., August 22.
B—Maximum, August 21.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:12 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 6:47 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:06 p. m.

Board Will Try To Reduce Old Colony's Costs

Governor's Commission is to examine road's old contracts with a view in easing them.

Sounding the keyboard for the organization meeting of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's nine-man Railroad Commission for studying railroad services to the south of Boston, Representative Rudolph King, Millis member of the group, today declared that the Old Colony lines serving the South Shore and the Cape must be maintained, that there "is no necessity for doing away with services that mean so much to many thousands of Boston commuters."

While Representative King made it clear that he was not speaking for the Commission but was expressing his own individual convictions in saying that what the Old Colony lines needed is progressive, wide-awake management, other members of the Commission contacted today seemed to share his opinions that a solution to rail problems could and should be arrived at in place of proposals to abolish the services completely.

Announcement by Senator Jarvis Hunt, Chairman of the Commission, that organization proceedings would start at the State House on Thursday, gave stimulus to expressions of opinion by those members of the group intent on assuring the South Shore of a continuance of railroad services.

To Check Old Contracts

Reached at his North Attleboro office, Mr. Hunt said that one of the first tasks of the Commission would be to check the records of old contracts made by the Old Colony Railroad to find out if these financial burdens could not be lessened in some way.

While Mr. Hunt declared that he was approaching the railroad issue with an open mind, his town is one of those that has faced railroad abandonment Hence, his study of railroad problems similar to those now faced on the South Shore leads him to the belief that things can be done to the "fixed charges" of financially troubled rail services to help these lines stay in business Some of them, he said, have got in trouble during "good times" through excessive buying, and building up of overhead costs.

"It is my idea," declared Mr. Hunt, "to check up on all contracts made by the railroad existing over a long period of years. It is possible that the Old Colony lines have taken on more contracts than then can handle."

That the railroad has a duty toward the public will be the theme upon which the Commission will go to work, according to Mr. Hunt. He questioned the possibility of substituting busses for railroad services, although he shared the opinions of other members who believe that it may be possible to co-ordinate bus and railroad facilities to the point where rail finances may be eased.

Not for Public Ownership

The suggestion of "public ownership" met with immediate repulsion by all the members of the Commission contacted. One member declared:

"If private capital cannot make the railroad pay, public ownership never can."

Within the broad scope of the Commission's work, Governor Saltonstall has included the authority to pattern some system of co-ordinated transportation for all of Greater Boston.

According to Representative King, there are some 16,000 commuters relying on the Old Colony lines for transportation into Boston every day. To supply the needs of these commuters in the event that the Old Colony is abandoned, would require 500 busses. He disliked to think what this increased traffic would do toward plugging up the highways, even if someone could be found to invest the money in the 500 busses.

He advocated the application of wide-awake management to the Old Colony lines with emphasis upon the ready acceptance of the latest ideas and materials for the handling of railroad commuter service.

Other members of the Commission alluded to the possibility of developing a bus-feeder service in collaboration with the rail service. Busses would pick up the commuters off the rail lines and deliver them at the stations.

Postal Group Urges Action On Retirement

Postal supervisors move to extend civil service and permit retirement after 30 years.

Optional retirement after 30 years of service and extension of civil service to cover all postal employees were features today of both morning and afternoon sessions of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, meeting for the third day of their five-day annual convention, held for the first time in Boston.

The retirement resolution, a perennial carried at nearly every convention, is attracting more than ordinary attention this year. Its prominence this year was pointed out by the attendance at the convention of Pierce Maher, former Superintendent of Mails at the New Haven post office and for 30 years Chairman of the Committee on Retirement. Mr. Maher is regarded as the father of the retirement plan in so far as it affects postal supervisors.

Massachusetts branch of the national body, at its annual meeting Sunday, adopted a resolution favoring optional retirement at 60 after 30 years' service. Retirement is now optional at 68, mandatory at 70. The resolution was submitted to the Association for consideration.

Retirement Plans

Delegates from 18 states presented resolutions relating to the retirement question which were adopted by home branches, to President Michael F. Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia, presiding. Several State branches left the matter entirely in the hands of the convention; other States, such as Pennsylvania, took a "decided stand" in favor of the 30-year optional retirement plan at 60 with mandatory retirement at 70.

A few delegates opposed a bill introduced at the last Congress compelling retirement of postal employees at 60, contending that such legislation would add $54,000,000 to the annual cost of retirement, seriously endangering the present system. They termed the compulsory retirement at 60 as "grossly unfair to many of the most capable, experienced, and efficient executives in the Postal Service."

Congressional opposition to the 30-year retirement plan has centered in the past on the argument that it would permit employees to retire at 48, as the age limit for postal employees has been set at 18.

Civil Service

Delegates from a half a dozen States were working vigorously this afternoon to secure support for resolutions favoring civil service for postal employees. Under the present law a postmaster is subject to removal from that office by the President.

Postmasters feel that this is not sufficient protection, and in many states the Supervisors' unit has adopted a motion instructing the national group to endorse legislation providing for filling of future vacancies from the service, and giving to the postmasters the same rights and privileges, especially in regard to removal, that all civil service employees enjoy.

The convention has approximately 200 other resolutions before it dealing with annuities, classifications, department operations and association plans.

Addressing the convention this morning were Kildroy P. Aldrich, Chief Postal Inspector from Washington, D. C.; John King, National Superintendent of the Division of Registered Mail; Albert Goldman, Postmaster in New York, and John A. Brennan, Director of Parcel Post.

Women Called to Meet At Manchester, Vt.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Me.—Mrs. Albert E. Chittenden, President of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, announces the appointment of Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vt., as general chairman for the annual convention of the New England group, to take place Sept. 27, 28 and 29.

She also announces change in the meeting place from Burlington, Vt., to Manchester, Vt. This will be the second time that Manchester, located in the southern part of the State, has been host to the conference.

Postal Inspectors Gather in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

'Among Those Present' at the Postmen's Convention

Top: Thomas P. Feeny, Superintendent of Mails in Boston; Ramsay S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General; and Peter F. Tague, Postmaster in Boston; in that order, pause briefly before attending the annual convention of the National Association of Postal Supervisors here.

Bottom: Left, Kildroy P. Aldrich, Chief Postal Inspector from Washington, who addressed the convention this morning; with John J. Breslin, inspector in charge in Boston. Right, Albert Goldman, Postmaster at New York.

Fin. Com.'s Probe Of Shyster Legal Practice to Go On

An important change for the City Council, a revival of an old investigation by the Finance Commission, and a social engagement for Mayor Tobin with a national organization headed the calendar at City Hall today.

For the City Council came the long awaited announcement that the regular Council Chamber in City Hall will be ready for occupancy next Monday. This will be the first meeting by the present Council in the chamber. It was condemned as unsafe in November, 1937, when plaster fell from the ceiling. Since that time Council meetings have been held in Faneuil Hall.

Since early spring a WPA project has been under way to repair City Hall, and the completion of the work on the Council Chamber and Council offices is but a part of the extensive remodeling under way in the old structure.

Reviving an investigation started six months ago, the Finance Commission announced that it would reopen its probe of ambulance chasing lawyers active at the City Hospital. It called upon Carl Dreyfus, Chairman of the Board of Trustees at the City Hospital, and Dr. James W. Manary, Superintendent, for a conference at their convenience. Action was taken to reopen the amblance chasing probe following charges made to the Commission by City Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr.

Dairymen Figure on Fall Cash From Fund Pooled in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 22 — Vermont dairymen are awaiting distribution of a milk fund, said to amount to $2,600,000, which has been held in escrow during litigation over the Federal order which compelled dealers in the Boston marketing area to participate in a pool. The accumulated money, when checks are mailed out, will meet a variety of demands. Fall tax installments, principal indebtedness and interest, winter feed for cattle, farm machinery, household equipment, automobiles, and education fees of sons and daughters in school and college, are some of the standing items of expense requiring attention..

The amount due in each case will depend on the size of the dairy and on amount of the product. Some farmers expect as much as 28 cents additional on every 100 pounds of milk put out since the pool fund was tied up nearly two years ago.

To many small farmers, this will mean a sizable amount of cash in one lump; and it may do more good than if the payments had come regularly every two weeks as additions to the milk checks. For the dairymen have lately tightened their belts and spread their milk receipts thinner, preparing for the possibility that they would never receive anything from the pooled fund.

Now that the final bit of legal red tape is being untangled, the long hoped for windfall seems about to be realized. Decisions handed down by Judge Brewster of the United States District court in Springfield and by Judge Wilson in the U. S. court in Portland, Maine, assure an end to litigation. The United States Supreme Court decision forms the basis for distribution of the escrow fund, though it applies directly only to money paid into court by the Hood, Whiting, and Noble companies. It was necessary to obtain release of other cash from other courts, using the Supreme Court decision as a precedent.

Farm leaders, however, say that the milk producers' problems are not solved by these favorable Court decisions. They insist that the producers need a better price for both Class I and Class II milk. They are appealing for all representative groups of dairymen that supply the Boston market to unite in a move for price improvement. In justification, they note the higher cost of production due to dry weather, many farmers having been forced to feed grain and haul water to their cattle because of burnt pastures.

* * *

WPA Shift

Removal of the WPA offices from Montpelier to Rutland, is expected to get underway within the next week or two, according to Federal officials here. It may, however, await the expected replacement of Acting Administrator Harold N. Baker. Mr. Baker succeeded Samuel P. Crosby, who during his comparatively brief tenure, accomplished a "clean-up" job that brought him into open conflict with Governor Aiken and other State officials.

* * *

Party Friends Push In

Former Administrator Harry W. Witters, who held office from the early days of the ERA until he was succeeded last fall by Samuel Crosby, was chided by Democratic factions for his allegedly close fraternization with Republican authority in the State. Mr. Witters denied any alliance, saying that he was merely co-operating with State and town officials, predominantly Republican, to assure more efficient functioning of the relief administration. Party leaders remarked also that Mr. Witters "forgot" his Democratic friends.

Barre Strikers Waiting Inquiry Of Labor Board

National Labor Relations Board scheduled to study strike at wool factory Thursday.

With the State not assuming responsibility for renewed labor strife at the Barre Wool Combing plant in South Barre, settlement of the strike appeared today to rest upon the National Labor Relations Board which will commence its investigation with a hearing there Thursday.

Pending the entry of the NLRB into the situation, 36 deputy sheriffs equipped for any emergency patrolled the area about the textile mill this morning. While the atmosphere there today was one of tension, marked by occasional outbursts between strikers and non-strikers, no injuries to persons or property were reported.

Meanwhile, a delegation of 15 citizens from Barre came to the State House this afternoon appealing for the return of the State police in preference to the deputies in order that law and order might be restored to the town. The committee, through its spokesman Joseph C. Cauvin told Carroll L. Meins, chief secretary to the Governor, that Barre is now "ruled through the violence of the strikers." Mr. Meins responded that troopers will not be sent to Barre unless the Sheriff officially admits he has lost control.

Following skirmishes caused by heavy picketing at the mill last night and early this morning, 20 additional deputies were called to the scene by Oscar Rocheleau, Sheriff of Worcester County, working in close co-operation with the Barre Board of Selectmen. This made a total of 36 deputies at hand for police duty.

Police Called Home

A return of State police to the strike area, from which they were called last Wednesday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, was not expected. Eugene M. McSweeney, State Public Safety Commissioner, declared that the presence of Sheriff Rocheleau and his deputies would be sufficient.

No phase of the strike is now before any State agency for settlement, following the failure of the company and the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to reach an agreement The State's relation with the management has not been harmonious, the latter being termed "obstinate" by officials close to the Governor.

As the time approached today for the NLRB to enter the controversy, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry James T. Moriarty pointed to many matters which, to his view, need to be improved prior to a satisfactory final solution.

For one thing, he told reporters, a Selectman of Barre who is employed by the company in charge of all its property is also a special Justice of the Barre District Court, where cases involving strikers charged with assault have been heard.

Racial Problem

For another, there is a racial problem in Barre, the Commissioner said. He described a situation where the company owns tentments housing 1,200 families and allots the more desirable flats to a certain class, giving another group, largely of Italian extraction, the poorer quarters.

Sometime ago the company encouraged Italian-Americans to work in its Barre mill, Commissioner Moriarty stated, causing feeling in the town that mounted until efforts were made by townspeople to drive the newer workers out. Furthermore, the company found this new group more amenable to striking than workers in the past, he said. The mill has realized its mistake, the Commissioner continued, and for sometime has attempted to change its policy.

None of these matters, however, directly confront the National Labor Relations Board nor have they figured as the real issues in the strike. An American Federation of Labor textile union charges a company union has operated at the mill, violating the National Labor Relations Act. Whether or

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Cool Airs Assured For New England With Calm Seas

Cooler weather tonight and Wednesday was forecast today by the Weather Bureau for Boston and vicinity and for most of New England. The general forecast for Wednesday was fair with moderate temperatures, lowering humidity and gentle southerly winds.

For Maine, the forecast was partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. The temperature in Boston at noon was 85.

The prospect for pleasant weather for New England followed heavy rains in various sections yesterday, which caused considerable damage in western Maine and in Connecticut. The return of good weather was expected to aid in the aqualus salvage operations off the Isle of Shoals, N. H. Two of the four stern pontoons remain to be raised to the surface before preparations can be made for the third and perhaps final lifting of the "sub" for the tow into the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Faces Grow Red In Woonsocket As City Cleans Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 22— City officials are experiencing one of those "embarrassing moments" which is worth a chuckle but, from their viewpoint, only a very sheepish chuckle.

Inspectors from the State Division of Motor Vehicles appeared in town recently to conduct a campaign against automobiles sans headlights, sans windshields, mirrors and similar fixtures.

All was well until the inspector turned to the municipal motor fleet. Then, city trucks and cars were found lacking headlights and with dirty license tags, windshields and mirrors. They were far from mechanically perfect. There seemed to be a scarcity of bolts—many number plates were wired on.

"Fix them or take them off the road!" was the dictum from the State authorities.

They are being fixed.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour in "Man About Town." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Chasing Danger," with Preston Foster. 2, 5:01, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Clouds Over Europe," with Laurence Olivier. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Forgotten Women" with Sigrid Gurie. 2, 5, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50 Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"Test Pilot," with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Uptown—
"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat. 3:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," starring Ann Sheridan and the "Dead End Kids." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Elissabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Color-tour to "The Netherlands," "Prophets Without Honor," "Youth in the Saddle," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Jack Benny in "Man About Town." 3:05, 6:10, 9:55. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Toler 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred."

Repertory—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." Also "Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Each Dawn I Die," featuring James Cagney and George Raft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Night Work" with Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20

Normandie—
"Calling Dr. Kildare," with Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Michael Whalen.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "Bridal Suite," with Annabella, Robert Young and Walter Connolly. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns Susan Hayward, and Joseph Allen, Jr. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:35, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with Anna May Wong and J. Carroll Naish. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Boston Federal Brass Ensemble. Stanley Hassell, conductor. 12 noon.

River and Editor Introduced On Early Half Hours of Radio

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A good tuning schedule for tonight:

"The Human Adventure," which, among other things, will support the "Two can live cheaper than one" philosophy, and tell the thrilling story of Mississippi flood control, CBS-WEEI, 8.

"Information Please," which has H. Napier Moore, editor of MacLean's, Canada's magazine, as guest, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Gloria Jean, 12-year-old successor to Deanna Durbin's youthful roles—now that Deanna has grown up to "ingenue" roles—interviewed by Gabriel Heatter in "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Alec Templeton's impressions of an Englishman singing "Begin the Beguine" and "Fats" Waller, Negro speed king of the keyboard, playing and singing "Rigoletto," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wednesday

Dialworthy items:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt makes her final appearance substituting for Dave Elman, in "Hobby Lobby," interviewing Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde and George Jessel, among others, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Paul Green's "The Lost Colony," historical drama of the group of colonists on Roanoke Island whose disappearance has always been a mystery, in a special one-hour version from the Waterside Theater, Manteo, Roanoke Island, North Carolina, where the drama is playing its third summer season, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Budd Hulick (Colonel Stoopnagle's former partner) takes over Fred Uttal's chore in the "What's My Name?" quiz, with Arlene Francis, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thursday

Drama is the listeners' best bet today:

It begins late with a playing of George C. Hazleton's "Mistress Nell" in NBC's Lost Plays period, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

The Columbia Workshop moves to Hollywood, where Irving Reis, its original director, revives "Meridian 7-1212," play based on a telephone company's method of announcing the correct time to its subscribers, CBS-WEEI, 10.

The 150th anniversary of the founding of the United States Supreme Court will be commemorated by an NBC dramatized story of the history of the institution, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

♪ ♪ ♪

Regional

New England schedules, including news, forecasts, and recorded music, which may be considered of interest to vacationers, run as follows:

News Radiocasts

(All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated)

Maine—Bangor—WLBZ (620kc) — Sun., 8:45 a. m., 1:30, 6:45 (Maine news), 11:15 week days, 7:30, 8 a. m.; 12:30, 12:55 (Maine news), 1, 6:02, 6:45, 6:50 Maine news), 11.

Bangor — WABI (1200kc) — Daily, 8:45 a. m., 12 noon, 5, 6.

Vermont - Burlington — WCAX (1200kc)—Daily, 7:30, 9, 11 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30.

St. Albans—WQDM (1390kc) - Week days, 6:30, 7:45, 11 a. m., 1, 5, 6:30.

Springfield — WNBX (1260kc) — Week days 7:45, 10 a. m., 12:15, 1, 7:30.

Massachusetts — Boston — WEEI (590kc)—Sunday 12 noon; 11; week days, 6:50, 7:45 a. m. 3, 6, 11:05.

Boston—WBZ (990kc)—Sunday, 11 a. m., 10, 11; week days, 7, 9 a. m., 12 noon, 3:50, 4:55, 6, 11.

Boston—WNAC (1230kc)—Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 1:30, 6:30, 11; week days, 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11, 1 a. m.

Boston—WAAB (1410kc)—Sunday, 2:45, 7; week days, 7:30 a. m., 12 noon, 6:45, 12, 1 a. m.

Boston — WMEX (1500kc) — Sunday, 6, 10:30, 11:45; week days, 8, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 7:15, 10:30, 11:45.

Boston—WORL (920kc)—Daily, 8, 8:45 a. m., 5:45.

Fall River — WSAR (1450kc) — Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 1:30, 6:30, 11; daily, 8 a. m., 12:45, 1, 5:45, 6, 11.

New Bedford—WNBH (1310kc)—Daily, 8, 10 a. m., 12:45, 1, 5:30, 6, 10, 11; weekly review, Monday, 1:30.

Springfield — WSPR (1140kc) — Sundays, 8:45, 10:30 a. m.; daily, 7:15, 8, 9:45 a. m., 1, 2:45, 5, 6.

Worcester — WTAG (580kc) — Sunday, 6:45, 11; week days, 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11.

Worcester — WORC (1280kc) — Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 6:05, 10:45; week days, 8 a. m., 12, 6:15, 10:45.

Rhode Island—Providence—WPRO (630kc) Daily 8, 8:55, 11 a. m., 1, 4:55, 5:45, 11.

Providence—WJAR (890kc)—Sundays, 11; daily 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11.

Connecticut—Bridgeport—WICC (600kc)—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., 1:30, 6:30, 11, 11:30; week days, 7:45, 8, 11:25 a. m., 1, 5:30, 6, 11, 11:30.

Hartford—WDRC (1330kc)—Daily, 7:15, 7:55, 8:30, 9:30 a. m., 1, 6, 11.

Hartford—WTIC (1040kc)—Sunday, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, 6:30, 11, 12:55 a. m. (Wednesday, 12:25 a. m.).

New Haven—WELI (900kc)—Daily, 7:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 6.

New London — WNLC (1500kc) — Week days, 8 a. m., 1, 6, 11.

Waterbury—WBRY (1530kc)—Daily, 8 a. m., 12:30, 6, 6:30, 11.

Weather Forecasts

(Many news periods are preceded and followed by weather reports. The following are additional.)

Maine—Bangor—WLBZ (620kc)—7 a. m., 12:35, 6:02.

Vermont—Burlington—WCAX (1200kc)—8 a. m., 12:15, 6:30, 9.

Massachusetts—Boston—WEEI (590kc)—8 a. m., 11.

Boston—WBZ (990kc)—7:55, 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 6:10, 11:10 (direct from Boston Weather Bureau).

Boston—WNAC (1230kc)—8:20 a. m., 11:15 (most comprehensive reports in New England).

Fall River—WSAR (1450kc)—Same as WNAC.

New Bedford—WNBH (1310kc)—8:15, 10 a. m., 12:30, 5:30, 10, 11:15.

Worcester—WTAG (580kc)—Daily, 6:30 a. m., 12:30; Sun., 6.

Worcester—WORC (1280kc)—12 noon, 6:45, 10.

Connecticut—Hartford—WTIC (1040kc)—Marine forecasts, 11 p. m., 12:55 a. m.

Recorded Classical Music

Maine—Bangor—WABI (1200kc)—Sundays, 11 a. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, 10:30 a. m.

Lewiston—WCOU (1210kc)—"The Concert Master," Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30.

Vermont — Burlington — WCAX (1200kc)—"Music of the Masters," daily, 8 p. m.

St. Albans—WQDM (1390kc)—Daily, 8:30 a. m., 3.

Springfield — WNBX (1260kc) — Week days, 3.

Massachusetts — Boston—WBZ (990kc) — "The Music You Want," daily and Sunday, except Saturday, 11:15 p. m.

Boston—WMEX (1500kc)—"Pages From the Classical Album," Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., 1 p. m.; Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., 9; Sun., 10:45.

Boston—WORL (920kc)—Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30.

Fall River—WSAR (1450kc)—Sun., 9-10 p. m.; Mon., Wed., 8 p. m.

Lawrence—WLAW (680kc)—Mon., Fri., 1-4 p. m.

Springfield — WSPR (1140kc) — "Let's Have Music," Mondays, Thursdays, 10 a. m.

Worcester—WTAG (580kc)—"Music for Sundays," Sun., 11:30 a. m.

Rhode Island—Providence—WPRO (630kc)—"Morning Mailbag," 9:30-10 a. m.

Connecticut—Hartford—WTHT (1200kc)—Concert Hour, 9:05-10 a. m.

New Haven—WELI (900kc)—Mon., Fri., 11:45 a. m., 1:15; Fri., 3-5.

Waterbury—WBRY (1530kc)—"Concert Hall of the Air," Wednesdays, 10:45 a. m.

Sports

Massachusetts—Boston—WAAB (1410kc)—American and National League baseball games, when played, 3 p. m. (also to Colonial Network).

Connecticut—Hartford—WTIC (1040kc)—"The Angler's Newsreel," Connecticut fishing information, Friday, 7:15.

Waterbury—WBRY (1530kc)—Hamilton Park baseball games, Sundays, 1:45; "Batters Up," score and comment by Charlie Batters, WBRY commentator, daily, 6:15.

Other Features

Vermont — Burlington—WCAX (1200kc)—Book reviews, Tues., 7; Taylor Rogers's one-man dramatic sketches, Thurs., Sat., 7:15.

Springfield—WNBX (1260kc) — Tourist Guide, week days, 11:30 a. m.

Massachusetts—Lawrence—WLAW (680kc)—Band concert from Hampton Beach, N. H. week days, 4, 7.

Rhode Island—Providence—WJAR (890kc)—AAA Touring Information, Mondays, 6:15; Rhode Island Wild Life Federation program, Thursdays, 7:30.

Connecticut—Bridgeport—WICC (600kc)—"Street Scene From Bridgeport," Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:15; Ridgefield Players, Mondays, 2:15; Plymouth Playhouse interviews, Tuesdays, 2:15.

Hartford — WTHT (1200kc) — "Hartford Speaks," sidewalk interviews, with visitors, vacation information, daily, 12:30.

New Haven—WLI (900kc)—Connecticut road traffic conditions, Sunday, 10 a. m.

Waterbury—WBRY (1530kc)—Interviews of stage and movie guest stars at Clinton Summer Playhouse, Tuesdays, 1; dramatizations by Litchfield Hills Summer Theater Players, Mondays, 7:30.

N. H. Seeks to Retain Coast Guard Station

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 22 (AP)—The drowning of five men and a woman whose 25-foot power cruiser came to grief less than a quarter of a mile from an abandoned Coast Guard station was given today by Rye Beach officials as reason for re-establishment of the station, closed two years ago to save money.

While search continued for the Cruiser Nodska, in which the six apparently perished on a fishing trip, Chairman H. Russell Sawyer of the Rye Beach Precinct, beach governing body, announced he would urge New Hampshire Congressmen and Washington Coast Guard officials to restore the station.

Woolen Mill Auction

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 22 (AP)—Town meeting voted last night to exempt from taxation for five years the Holden-Leonard Woolen Company mill, which will be sold at auction. The vote was 874 to 310. Under exemption conditions a purchaser would be required to operate at least six months yearly and employ not less than 100 persons, exclusive of executives.

Resort Shops at Nantucket . . Magnolia Watch Hill . . Lake Placid

Scotch Tweed and Clan Tartan Skirts

FOR GOLF AND OTHER SPORTWEAR

Choice of Many Models and a Grand Variety of Beautiful Materials.

MADE TO ORDER $21 and up

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston Street, Boston

Romantic Evenings are much more thrilling when you go well groomed by BAILEY'S

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS

26 West Street BOSTON Han. 6176 — 608 Boylston Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

ALBIANI

ALBIANI CAFETERIA

Fine Foods at Lowest Prices

151 Huntington Ave.

Next to Mechanics Building

7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Waterbury Board Sets Hearing For Ouster of Hayes

(Continued from Page 1)

P. Kelly, who also is an Alderman, to answer removal charges Thursday night.

Charter Campaign

In the longer view of those seeking to prevent a repetition of the scandal as well as secure the punishment of the guilty, interest centered on the campaign for a new charter, which will get under way right after Labor Day, and in the choice of new City officials at the biennial election Nov. 14.

Under the existing "strong Mayor" charter, the Aldermen are empowered to suspend any elected City official upon two-thirds vote for due cause, and name the Board's President, who at present is Patrick M. Perrillo, to fill a vacancy in the Mayoralty.

The Board at present is made up of eight Republicans and seven Democrats. The Mayor, who has held office since 1930 and who served as Lieutenant Governor of the State from 1935 until last January, is a Democrat.

Whether the Aldermen obtain a two-thirds vote for the removal of Mr. Hayes or not, whether he resigns or not, the campaign for a simplified charter, with proportional representation, will go on, according to officials of the Citizens Good Government Association, which is backing the new plan.

System at Fault

"We are not concerned with the merits or demerits of particular individuals in office," said an official of the Association this morning. "In our opinion, it is the system of Government that is wrong and that needs correcting. The system was wrong even before the Hayes Administration came into office, as the Waterbury Charter Commission showed in 1929."

Supporters of the new charter noted that Mayor Hayes was booed as he left the Courthouse early today after spending five hours there while bail was being arranged. Although he slipped out by a rear doorway a few minutes after midnight, he was spotted as his car turned into the street from the driveway.

Others of the defendants left the Courthouse earlier in the evening. As two who had pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence climbed into a police car to begin jail terms, some one threw a handful of money at the car.

Other Sentences

Along with Mayor Hayes, Daniel J. Leary, who was City Comptroller during eight years while Hayes was Mayor, also received a prison sentence of from 10 to 15 years. Leary's office had been described by the prosecution during the trial as the "nerve center" of the conspiracy.

Other heavy sentences were given to Alderman Kelly, the Mayor's secretary, and to Carl D. Olsen, young bank executive who resigned after his arrest in May, 1938. They received prison terms of from seven to 12 years each. Together with Hayes and Leary, they were termed the "big four" of the conspiracy by the prosecution.

Other Officeholders

Six others accused besides Hayes hold office in the City Government—Charles S. O'Connor, Corporation Counsel, who was sentenced to two to six years in prison and fined $500; Henry W. Minor, Police Commission chairman, one to five years and $500 fine; Thomas J. Fleming, Street Superintendent, one to three years and $500 fine; Thomas A. Shanahan and John H. Crary, City Assessors, each two months in jail and $500 fine, and Timothy Horgan, City Hall Superintendent, whose sentence was suspended. He had pleaded nolo contendere.

The conspiracy also involved the two right-hand men of the late Republican Boss, J. Henry Roraback—Harry E. Mackenzie, who pleaded guilty and went to jail for nine months, and Charles E. Williamson, former State Representative from Darien. Mackenzie, one-time State Labor Commissioner, and Williamson testified as State's witnesses that they lobbied for Waterbury bills at the Capitol and split their fees 50-50 with Leary. Williamson appealed from a sentence of a year in jail and $500 fine.

Net Results

The final results of the long trial of 27 defendants may be summed up as follows:

Found guilty and sentenced to prison or jail—20.

Acquitted—none.

Pleaded guilty and sentenced to jail—2.

Pleaded nolo contendere and sentence suspended—1.

Fugitive—1.

Freed by the Court on June 27—3.

Housing Contract Signed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, awarded today a $3,377,000 contract to the John Bowen Company of Boston, for construction of a 999-family unit low-rent housing project in the Charlestown district of Boston. Mr. Straus said construction would be started as soon as demolition work was completed.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
11:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Candidate for Mayor of Marlboro

© International

Mrs. William Nielson States Her Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARLBORO, Mass.—Mrs. William Nielson, a housewife and mother, of this City, has filed nomination papers and is now campaigning for the office of Mayor. She will run on a nonpartisan ticket. Her platform is lower taxes and encouraging more industries to establish in Marlboro. If elected, Mrs. Nielson will be the first woman Mayor in Massachusetts. She has been in the Marlboro Republican City Committee for a number of years.

Folk Dances in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Aug. 22—Seventeen dance teams from 10 country towns in north-central Vermont took part in the Seventh Annual Folk Dance Festival held on the lawns of Goddard College here last week under the auspices of the Washington County Folk Dance Association. To music of fiddle, piano, or accordion the groups danced English, Scottish, Hungarian, Spanish, Swedish, and Austrian dances, and in the American dance competition, each team danced Hull's Victory.

West Newbury won the American cup for the second year, with Chelsea and Calais receiving honorable mention. The Children's Cup went to Danville for "If All the World Is Paper." The Peacham Morris dancers, dancing "Constant Billy," took second and Tunbridge, doing "Lady of the Lake" was third. Chelsea, with Ed Larkin, an old-time fiddler and caller, making the music and the calls, won first in the foreign dance competition with its version of the Highland Fling. Plainfield won honorable mention with "Oranges and Lemons."

The judges were Mrs. Jeanette Peabody of Chocorua, N. H., Mrs. Legrande Cannon, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., and Roy Smith of Barre, Vt.

Barre

(Continued from Page 9)

not this is the case is for the NLRB to determine.

At the same time the strikers demand the reinstatement of four girls dismissed for refusal to do additional work without additional compensation.

That the picketing at the mill has become increasingly successful in the past two days was apparent to observers at the scene. Last night 125 non-strikers attempted to enter the mill on the night shift. Faced by a picket line and a crowd of strike sympathizers, estimated by authorities at 400, only 25 entered the plant.

Early this morning when 100 non-strikers reported for the first shift they were greeted by another large group of pickets and only seven were seen to enter the plant. The rest stood to one side watching the demonstration.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Boston Hour	Ben Bernie's Orchestra	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	Fred Hoey, comment	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Ink Spots"; quartet	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner dance music
7:15 Ted Husing; talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	"Sundown Serenade"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "The Human Adventure"; educational dramatization and music	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews "Information, Please"; questions and answers	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch Eugene Conley, tenor; concert orchestra	"20th Century Serenade"; recording Benno Rabinoff, violin; WOR Concert Orchestra	"A Song Is Born" "A Song Is Born" Leo Mack's Orchestra WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra;	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People"	comedy	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton; Conrad	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Nagel; orchestra	"Success Session"	tonio, director
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	Network sports	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:15 trio, sketch	Network sports	dramatic	Morton Gould's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	Network sports	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Poo Concert; orchestra;	News Service
10:45 "Armchair" talk	Network sports	House"; drama; music	women's glee club	Bert Hirsch's Orch
11:00 Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	E. Madriguera's Orch	Vido Musso's Orch
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	"Swing Phonics"
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Rhythm, Romance"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Morin Sisters, songs	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Marine Corps League	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	speakers, Boston	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Rivew	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste"; pianist	Everet Hoagland's Or.	
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport reports	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	First game: Boston Bees	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	vs. Pittsburgh	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "The Family"	"Rehearsal Time"; vo-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	First game: Boston Bees	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 E. Light's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	vs. Pittsburgh	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Smarties"; quartet	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First game: Boston Bees	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	vs. Pittsburgh	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:00 Keyboard Capers	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Bees vs. Pittsburgh	Sport reports
4:26 "Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
4:30 To be announced	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bees vs. Pittsburgh	Sport reports
4:45 Sports program	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Second game: Boston	Sport reports
5:00 sport program	Network program	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Bees vs. Pittsburgh	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Network program	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Bees-Pittsburgh	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Network program	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Play Ball"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys; quartet	Dinner Dance	Frankie Frisch's talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Housing talk
7:15 Bob Edge, sports	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Cameos of Melody"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Buddy Clark's	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Western Serenade"
7:45 "Summer Colony"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"Twentieth Century	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Serenade"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby; Mrs. F. D.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Roosevelt, m. c.	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Let's Dance"
9:00 Paul Green's "The	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"What's My Name"; quiz	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Lost Colony," his-	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 torical drama, from	Program from New York	George Jessel's Celebri-	National Past Office	"Classical Album"
9:45 Roanoke Island	World's Fair	ties program	Officials convention:	"Classical Album"
10:00 Grant Park concert	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	talks, Senator Walsh;	California Ramblers
10:15 Grant Park concert	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Rep. McCormack	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 "Play Ball"	Network program	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"; talk	Network program	Musical Knowledge	orchestra; vocalists	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30 Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Barker contest	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45 Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Walsh Dedicates Monument in R. I. Donated by Jews

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—Participating in the dedication of a monument to religious and civil liberty, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, asserted here Sunday that "the first sign of decadence in a people is neglect of religion."

As principal speaker on a program helping observe Newport's tercentenary celebration, Senator Walsh declared that "suppression of religious liberty and incitement to religious hatred are fatal to democracy."

The monument, a seven-foot pyramid of Rhode Island fieldstone bearing a plaque with an inscription from the original charter of the Rhode Island Colony, was unveiled by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt (R) on the grounds of Touro Synagogue, oldest Hebrew Synagogue in the nation. The monument was donated by the Jewish residents of the city.

An historic exchange of messages on religious and civil liberty between George Washington and Moses Seixas, the Jewish leader who greeted the First President at the Synagogue in 1790, was reenacted.

The messages were read by W. Selden Washington, a great-great-great-grandnephew of the First President, and Elward Jonas Phillips, a descendant of Seixas.

Long

(Continued from Page 9)

tioned by Federation officials who stated that, based on the 1938 welfare burden and State Tax, the Long plan would aid some industrial communities considerably, but would merely scratch the surface in others. In Boston, one of the real problem cities, the tax rate would jump 27 cents per $1,000 valuation. The Federation spokesmen insisted that any financial relief plan must help Boston as well as other cities to be of any real benefit.

While some experts believe the relief problem will become so great that a special session of the Legislature will be called before convening of the regular January, 1941, session, Federation officials believe the Legislature's action this year was sufficient to tide the communities over to the 1941 session.

Sunday Beach Excursion

Steamed clams, corn on the cob, and other fixin's will be served at a nominal cost to those going to the campfire supper and moonlight stroll arranged by the WPA-M. D. C. Recreation Project Sunday, Aug. 27.

The party will start from Rowes Wharf station of the Boston Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad at 3:00 p. m. and will proceed to Nahant Beach. The moonlight stroll will follow the supper on the beach and will be led by Harry G. Higbee. In event of rain the trip will take place on Monday.

Stage and Screen Notes

The Arts in Boston

Cosma Vullo will sing Violetta in "Traviata," with Armand Tokatyan as Alfredo, at the opening performance, Sept. 14, of the New York Grand Opera Company's season at the Boston Opera House. Other artists scheduled to appear are Ralph Errolle, Sydney Rayner, Mario Ricci, Carlo Morelli, Martino-Rossi, Frank Chapman, Anna Roselle, Leonora Corona, Marie Vero, Eva Mora, Jevita Fuentes, Marthe Errolle and Iride Pilla.

♪ ♪ ♪

Theater Guild Plans

Theater Guild plans are gradually shaping up for the coming season, though the Boston angle is still rather vague. The Guild season will open officially in Washington on Oct. 2 with the Lunts in the "Shrew," a production which Boston has seen. Ethel Barrymore in "Farm of Three Echoes" will try out in Princeton on Oct. 21, and will make a tour of five weeks before going into New York; no mention of Boston. The Dowling-Guild production of William Saroyan's "Time of Your Life" is tentatively set for October in New York; again a silence about Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Barrymore-Faversham "Romeo"

Whatever there is in a name, Ogunquit, Me., will find out this week as Dianna Barrymore, daughter of John, and Philip Faversham, son of William, join talents for "Romeo and Juliet." The Shakespearean tragedy is being done twice nightly at the Colony Theater, at 7:15 and 9 o'clock. The stars are supported by Richard Rauber and William Swetland of the Ogunquit Playhouse, and by players from the Junior Group of the Colony.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another Bergen-McCarthy

Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy are getting set to make another picture for Universal. And whether Charlie likes it or not, that interloper, Mortimer Snerd, is going to have an important part. Mortimer made his full-length film début in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man." The new Bergen-McCarthy doings will be entitled, "Charlie McCarthy, Detective." Shooting—of the film, not Charlie—has been scheduled for October.

♪ ♪ ♪

Capra Cuts "Mr. Smith"

Frank Capra has returned to the Columbia studios, to begin cutting and editing his latest production, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." The director has just spent a brief vacation in the High Sierras, after completing the filming of "Mr. Smith." "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" entailed 10 months of preparation and more than four months of actual shooting. Co-starring Jean Arthur and James Stewart, the picture has among the featured supporting players Edward Arnold, Thomas Mitchell, Guy Kibbee, Ruth Donnelly, Beulah Bondi, Eugene Pallette, Harry Carey, H. B. Warner, Porter Hall, Grant Mitchell, and Astrid Allwyn. There are 168 speaking parts, and thousands of extras were needed. The screen play is by Sidney Buchman from Lewis R. Foster's story, "The Gentleman From Montana."

♪ ♪ ♪

Wanger and Jules Verne

Walter Wanger announces the production of Jules Verne's adventure masterpiece, "Around the World in 80 Days." Budgeted at $2,000,000, "Around the World in 80 Days" will face the cameras in February. Preparations for the production of the film are now under way, with Jacques Thery at work on the screen treatment of the Verne book. Mr. Wanger is negotiating with Ronald Colman to play the leading role.

♪ ♪ ♪

About the Lots

The Soviet Government is talking a deal with Warner Brothers to show "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" in the U. S. S. R. . . . Marlene Dietrich has been signed by Universal to appear opposite James Stewart in "Destry Rides Again," Joe Pasternak production and Miss Dietrich's first American film in two years. . . . Baby Sandy will be teamed with Hugh Herbert in Universal's "Hello, Stranger." . . . "On Your Toes," Warners' new musical starring Vera Zorina and Eddie Albert, will be released in the United States and Canada on Oct. 29. Film is adapted from the Rodgers-Hart-Abbott-Miner stage hit and features Alan Hale, Erik Rhodes, Queenie Smith, James Gleason, Frank McHugh, Gloria Dickson, Leonid Kinsky and Berton Churchill.

The Bette Davis-Erroll Flynn Technicolor drama based on Maxwell Anderson's "Elizabeth, the Queen," which worked under the title, "The Lady and the Knight," will be released as "The Private Life of Elizabeth and Essex." . . . Ruth Gordon, of the New York stage, has been assigned the role of Mary Todd in the RKO screening of Robert E. Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." . . . James Cagney and George Raft, currently co-starred in "Each Dawn I Die," will do another in double harness, "Invisible Stripes." . . . Robert Stevenson, English director who made "Nine Days a Queen" and "To the Victor" (among others), is about to begin his first Hollywood assignment. It will be carried out under the David O. Selznick banner.

Reginald Denny has been signed for the role of Frank Crawley in David O. Selznick's production of "Rebecca." . . . Camera work on Mr. Selznick's "Eternally Yours," star

Double-Header Tomorrow Marks Final Appearance of Pirates Here for This Season

Pittsburgh Outfit Faces Reorganization Program

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh's final Boston appearance of the 1939 season is scheduled tomorrow. The visiting Pirates will play a double-header with the Bees, and there exists a strong feeling that several prominent members of the Pitt crew will be wearing different uniforms when next they dig their spikes into Hive turf.

Manager Casey Stengel of the locals has announced that Deacon Danny MacFayden and Lou Fette will share the pitching duties tomorrow. The Deacon, who has not won a game since he stopped the Cardinals on six hits July 13, will be trying for eighth victory. Lou recently has dropped three straight, but will be after number 11. He has not dented the victory column since he blanked Pittsburgh, 1-0, on July 23.

Traynor's Position

Although the Pirates this morning were 18½ games off the Cincinnati pace and rumors of Pie Traynor's departure from the pilot's seat are current, it may be that the manager is as solid with his superiors as Joe McCarthy is at Yankee Stadium. At least one phase of the situation is in favor of Traynor. He has strong backing in the person of Mrs. Barney Dreyfuss, who even went as far as to say that the former third baseman could have a job with the organization as long as he wished. However, big league executives have said this before, and later changed their minds.

The collapse of the Pirate brig must have been expected by Traynor, who has limped through most of the season with only six pitchers. In this lively ball era, no club can run through a 154-game schedule and stay close to the top of the standing with a mound staff of a half dozen. The loss of Russ Bauers, of course, was a staggering blow. As a freshman in 1938 the big right-hander won 13 games and figured to go as high as 20 in '39. But during the winter he was in an automobile accident and his right shoulder was injured.

Minor Farm System

Traynor's reorganization program will center around the pitching and outfielding. The Pirates must add strength to these departments before the 1940 race. A minor league farm system, now being developed by the Pitt club, may be bearing fruit by next season. The infield is good, with Fletcher at first, Young at second, Handley on third and Vaughan at short. Pie's inner defense is as capable as any in the National League.

Fletcher, the former Bostonian, has made himself solid at Forbes Field. Although his batting average is still under .300, he has made his hits count. The Buccaneers seem completely satisfied with Elbie's defensive work around the bag. Getting away from wide-open National League Field has increased his effectiveness at the plate.

Stengel plans to bring in one or two young pitchers within the week. One of them probably will be Tom Earley, from Hartford. Tom was with the Bees until late July and then joined the Eastern League farm club for further experience. Right now, however, he is probably a better pitcher than certain veteran members of the Stengel staff. A few familiar faces will be missing when the locals report for spring training next year. Incidentally, the Bees have abandoned their plans to train in California next sping. Their conditioning site may be announced shortly.

Waltham Boy Out Front In Caddie Play

Nicholas Abramo, Waltham boy who caddies at the Minute Man Golf Club in Lexington, took an early lead in the morning 18 of the 36-hole Massachusetts State Caddie tournament held today at the Commonwealth Country Club. Abramo will attend Waltham High School next year. He turned in a 35, 37 for 72. Early caddie scores over the first 18 holes this morning follow:

Joseph Tedesco, Brae Burn	42	42	84
James McHugh, Charles River	40	40	80
John P. Rafferty, Commonwealth	38	39	77
Paul Donahue, Belmont	38	37	75
James Gaquin, Woodland	39	42	81
Francis Simonds, Winchester	37	42	79
Thomas Hayes, Weston	39	41	80
Arthur Garron, Wellesley	41	44	85
Gordon Barkhouse, Bellevue	44	44	88
Henry E. Montane, Commonwealth	Withd'w		
Joseph Brown, Jr., The C. C.	43	44	87
Chester Marcell, Woodland	43	41	84
John Loback, Needham	41	45	86
James Harvey, Arlmont	37	38	75
Wheeler Dunbar, Wollaston	44	42	86
John Minihan, Trapelo	40	49	89
Paul Frenzo, Bear Hill	41	42	83
George Morse, Wellesley	42	40	82
Edward Sullivan, The C. C.	46	48	94
Michael O'Hanian, Charles River	41	39	90
Edward Downing, Winchester	49	45	94
Howard Virgin, Bellevue	40	40	80
Carmen Tempesta, Brae Burn	38	39	77
Tony Bella, Belmont	38	46	84
Paul Powers, Bear Hill	51	45	96
Charles Freeman, Arlmont	36	38	74
W. Adams, Blue Hill	Withdrew		
William Murphy, Furnace Brook	no card		
Horace Lander, Meadow Brook	48	51	99
William P. Langmaid, Homestead	no card		
Francis Murphy, Trapelo	45	40	85
Frank Smith, Wollaston	35	43	78
Gene Rotunno, Furnace Brook	45	46	91
P. Reynolds, Blue Hill	39	39	78
Richard Higgins, Meadow Brook	44	45	89
John Brennan, Framingham	40	44	84
Joseph M. Fay, George Wright	41	44	85
William R. Dolan Jr., N. Shore	withdrew		
Paul Facella, Winthrop	46	39	85
Raymond J. Demeo, Pine Brook	42	43	85
Francis DeLacey, Happy Valley	45	46	91
Nicholas Abramo, Minute Man	35	37	72
Wm. George, Dedham C. & P. C.	42	42	84
Philip Regan, Tedesco	45	40	85
Donald Shaw, Salem	42	41	48
Fred Grasso, Needham	Withdrew		
W. Gondeski, Dedham C.&P.C.	42	40	82
Charles Malloy, Franklin	48	45	93
Richard B. Oulton, Homestead	46	38	84
Lee Maselli, Framingham	44	42	86
Charles Giles, Mt. Pleasant	51	44	95
James MacDonald, Salem	40	48	88
Allan Morse, Rockport	No Card		
Paul Manning, Thorny Lea	No Card		
Richard Hern, Woburn	40	39	79
J. P. Downing, George Wright	42	40	82
William Quinn, Oakley	38	38	76
Joseph Leary, Oakley	37	39	76
Ernest Doherty, Woburn	38	38	76
John Cain, Weston	40	38	78
Mike Cicilio, Wachusett	38	40	78
William Anthony, Brockton	No Card		
Joseph O'Sullivan Green Hill	40	40	80
James Karrabellis, Kernwood	42	44	86
Daniel Manning, North Shore	50	45	95
John H. Wallace, Ponkapoag	37	39	76
Francis Nolan, Happy Valley	47	47	94
Peter Sobaski, Riverside	44	40	84
Joseph M. Mahoney, Kernwood	45	45	90
Michael Osborne, Marshfield	38	44	82
Robert McCabe, Green Hill	41	47	88
William D. Jellison, Nahant	43	45	88
James Ronayne, Ponkapoag	42	40	82
Gus Arthur, Walpole	47	43	90
G. A. Campbell, Jr., Minute Man	No card		
Nick Melo, Franklin	No card		
Richard Ryrholm, Hatherly	42	43	85
William Trank, Westborough	45	45	90
Paul Doherty, Winthrop	42	41	83
William Haley, Riverside	39	44	83
T. F. Butterfield, Pine Brook	38	46	84

Ski Championships

BERLIN, N. H., Aug. 22 (AP)—Alf Halverson, President of the Nansen Ski Club, announced today the 1940 national ski championships would be held here late next February.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.368	Hassett	.321
Finney	.343	Garms	.319
Doerr	.330	Cuccinello	.313
Williams	.314	West	.289
Tabor	.303	Simmons	.279
Cramer	.301	Miller	.260
Carey	.299	Majeski	.268
Cronin	.292	Andrews	.250
Nonnenkamp	.286	Warstler	.234
Peacock	.283	Outlaw	.245
Vosmik	.280	Masi	.245
Berg	.240	Lopez	.238
Destautels	.234	Cooney	.234
Berger	.154	Sisti	.192

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Fette	10	7
Grove	13	2	Posedel	12	9
Ostermueller	9	2	Lanning	4	4
Dickman	7	2	Sullivan	4	4
Heving	10	3	Shoffner	4	6
Rich	4	3	MacFayden	7	13
Auker	7	6	Turner	4	7
Wilson	8	9	Errickson	2	6
Galehouse	6	7	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	2			
Lefebvre	0	0			

Cummings Elected To Archery Post

Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Center, Mass., who has been prominent in archery circles since 1927, has just been elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Archery Association, according to an announcement from the association's headquarters.

Mr. Cummings succeeds Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg of Chicago, who for "his outstanding service to archery" was awarded the J. Maurice Thompson Medal of Honor, presented this year for the first time.

For six years Mr. Cummings was Secretary-Treasurer of the Newton Archers, the first club in the country to use a municipal range and the group which has produced more national archery champions than any other in the United States today. Since 1935 he has been Vice-President of the club and a member of the Board of Governors.

Seen and Heard

Evidence of Only One Babe Ruth

The first rap against the pre-season college all-star football games vs. the pros came in San Francisco when the Treasure Island vs. Texas All-Star game did not furnish enough receipts to pay guarantees. . . . Leo Durocher, up to Aug. 16, had paid a total of $125 in fines to the N. L. . . . The plight of the benched Hank Greenberg, after closely pressing the home-run record of Babe Ruth most of last year, is further evidence that there was, is, and will be only one Ruth. . . . Lyn Lary, now with the Cardinals, is a much-traveled ball player. He went from the Yankees to the Red Sox to Washington to St. Louis Browns to Cleveland to Brooklyn and now the Cards.

♦ ♦ ♦

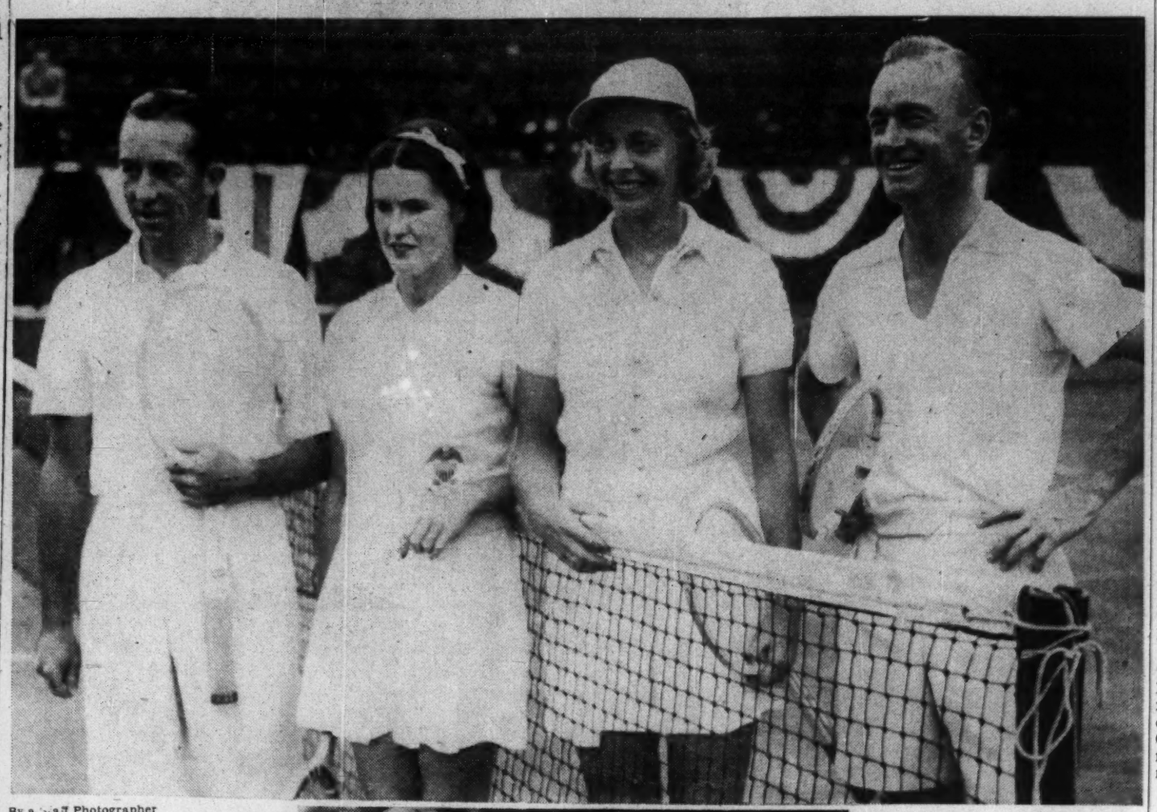
Do these major league presidents ever say other than "We look for a tight race?" . . . After the national doubles bungle at Longwood, why not call back Allison and Van Ryn? . . . Compared to Don Budge and predecessors, Frankie Parker and Bobby Riggs have too many flaunting weaknesses to rate as "greats." . . . Vince Di Maggio replaced Wally Berger for the Bees and is headed toward doing same in Cincinnati. . . . Do the Cardinals realize the Yankees are still likely to be the World Series opponents? . . . George Selkirk of the Yankees and Joe Krakauskas of Washington were born in Canada.

♦ ♦ ♦

Softball is growing in New England, the girls are having a popular time of it in the Boston Garden and the Park Department will be host to some 42 men's teams Sept. 9, 10, 16, and 17 at South Boston. . . . Michigan sees a boom in Wolverine grid season tickets this year, approximately some 100,000 instead of the usual 70,000 being sent out. . . . Temple has a football mark of 17 tie games over a 14-year period. . . . That Canadian Open victory of Jug McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., with its $1,000 first prize money keeps him among the first 10 money winners for the season.

Web Morse

Curtain Calls as National Doubles End



By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan (left), runners-up to Alice Marble of Hollywood, Calif., and Harry Hopman, Australia in the mixed doubles final.

Lower: John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, Australian Davis Cup doubles team, which won the United States doubles championship from team mates Jack Crawford and Hopman, yesterday.

Davey O'Brien Starts Career In Pro Game

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The passing prowess that made Davey O'Brien a terror to Texas Christian football foes gets its first professional test tonight when Davey and 10 Philadelphia Eagles take on the College All-Stars in a charity game at Temple stadium.

Wearing the number 8 that made his college jersey a warning sign, O'Brien will try to show the paying customers how to put an opponent behind the eight-ball. Texas Christian has taken the number out of its line-ups forever in tribute to O'Brien's immortality there.

To offset the Eagles' forward passing wizard, the All-Stars count on an array of heavies which includes:

Ends—Don Daughters, Harvard; Johnny Siegal, Columbia, and Brud Holland, Cornell's 212-pound Negro star.
Tackles—Bill Critchfield, Duquesne; Alan Sturges, Temple, and Dean Hanley, Penn State.
Guards—Al Leeson, Pitt; Matt Kuber, Villanova, and Greg Zitrides, Dartmouth.
Backs—Bob O'Mara, Duke; Ed Palumbo, Detroit; Babe Wood, Tennessee; Ray Carnelly, Carnegie Tech, and Lou Tomasetti, Bucknell.

On O'Brien's side for the National Professional Leaguers are such gridiron greats as Franny Murray, Jay Arnold, and Dave Smukler, former Temple fullback.

Grid Captain Is Campaigner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Capt. Mel Brewer of the University of Illinois football team is on a tour of the state by truck to distribute posters and other material advertising the coming gridiron campaign.

The traditional Illini Indian with an arm raised in greeting and full-length pictures of Coach Bob Zuppke and Captain Brewer appear in the poster design.

The same design in miniature is reproduced on windshield stickers.

Brewer's trip will occupy about two weeks, after which the captain will return to the campus to assist in getting ready for the opening of practice Sept. 10.

Whitcombe Declines

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Charles Whitcombe, veteran British golf professional, announced today he had decided not to accept an invitation to play for Great Britain in the Ryder Cup match in Florida Nov. 18-19.

"I never play my best in the states . . ." Whitcombe explained.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

(Time is Eastern Standard)

American League

New York at Chicago, clear, 8:30 p. m.
Washington at Cleveland, cloudy, 8:30 p. m.
Philadelphia at Detroit, clear, 3:00 p. m.
Boston at St. Louis clear, 4:00 p. m.

National League

Chicago at New York, clear, 2:15 p. m.
St. Louis at Brooklyn, clear, 2:00 p. m.
Pittsburgh at Boston, cloudy, 2:00 p. m.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, partly cloudy, 2:15 p. m.

Sport Briefs

Arthur Heina, veteran German swimmer, did the 500 meters breaststroke swim in 7:13 in a 25-meter pool.

Other Sport News On Page 12

Tioga Too Arrives First

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22 (AP)—Tioga Too, owned by the youthful brothers, Harry K. and Pyke Noyes of Boston, won the Marblehead-to-Halifax ocean race today from a field of 13 starters.

Navigated by Geoffrey Smith of New York, a Royal Navy reservist, the sleek Alden-designed, 18-ton yawl passed the Halifax lightship, six miles off the entrance to the harbor, at 11:45 p. m. (EDT), last night after two and a half days of cruising in thick fog and fluky southeasterly winds.

Four hours later, she drifted across the finish line off the Royal Noval Scotia Yacht Squadron. Her average speed for the 338-mile race was just over six knots. Trailing Tioga Too was the Grenadier, a Class A yacht owned by the Morss brothers of Marblehead, and A. W. Page's sloop Rampage of New York.

The Grenadier slipped in through a lifting haze at approximately 12:59 p. m., the second boat to cross the line. The Rampage was believed to be in the most far astern of her.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League—Pittsburgh at Boston (2); St. Louis at Brooklyn; Chicago at New York; Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League—New York at Chicago (2); Boston at St. Louis; Philadelphia at Detroit; no others scheduled.

GET THIS

Spoiled preserves are a tragedy. Good Luck Jar Rubbers *stay* sealed because made of live rubber that *stays* alive...and with wider sealing surface than any other jar rubber. 10¢ a doz. 3 doz. for 25¢. Ask for them by *name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

SAFE

FREE CANNING LABELS

Free supply of 12 dozen canning labels is included in our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. Only 10¢. Send today.

JAR RING

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the only jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* *Jar Rubbers*

*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

Late Bulletins

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—Bea Barrett, Minneapolis girl, won the last three holes on the front nine to be 2 up at the turn today in her 18-hole first-round match with Mrs. F. J. Holleran of Greenwich, Conn., in the 43d National women's golf championship at the Wee Burn Club.

Miss Barrett, who won the medal yesterday with a record-breaking 74, was out in 40 after starting 5-5-6 and losing two of those three holes. On the ninth she hit three bad shots and then banged in a 20-foot down-hill putt to win the hole with a birdie 4.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta led the Newport Casino tennis field into the fourth round today by overwhelming the promising Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—2.

Bill Gillespie, also of Atlanta, kept pace with his seeded townsman by defeating Bobby Low of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3, in another one-sided affair.

Semi-pro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 22 (AP)—Fourth round National Semi-pro baseball results:

Duncan, Okla., 16; Worcester, Mass., 3 (seven innings, first defeat for Worcester).

Sporting Around the Hub

Two Bostonians Qualify

Of the brave band of 11 who traveled from Boston and vicinity to the Wee Burn Club in Noroton, Conn., for the women's national golf championship, only two remained as 64 qualifiers began match play today in the first round.

The two were Deborah Verry of Kittansett, Massachusetts champion in 1937, and Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, this year's State and Eastern titleholder. Only Miss Verry, who turned in an 85, however, qualified with ease. Mrs. Beard with an 89 was forced to enter a play-off for one of the last of the 64 spots.

Mrs. Grew Absent

Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, another former State champion, also had an 89, but missed the play-off when, believing the play-off would be held over until this morning, she left the club to visit friends. Other local women who failed to qualify include Mrs. John S. Amory of Myopia, 91, Rosamond Sherwood of Stockbridge, 93, Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley, 95, Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River, 95, Mrs. Russell F. Swett of Longmeadow, 96, Rene Henderson of Weston, 106, and Ruth Batchelder of Weston and Mrs. Fletcher Colby of The Country Club, both of whom returned no scores.

In the first round this afternoon, Miss Verry was scheduled to face young Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, and Mrs. Beard was up against Dorothy Traung of San Francisco.

♦ ♦ ♦

Transferral of the site of the New England sectional qualifying round for the national amateur golf championship from Brae Burn to Charles River has just been announced. The date, Aug. 29, remains the same.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tom Mahan of United Shoe and Mel Demarais of Salem won gross honors yesterday in the pro-amateur metropolitan style event at Tedesco. Mahan shot a record-equalling 68, which was reduced to a 64 in the morning, and then the pair added a 72 in the afternoon for a total of 136. Tom also paired with Hal Booma, the former Dartmouth football star, for a 138 total which gave him a tie for second place with Guy Paulson and Tom Leonard of Nashua, N. H.

♦ ♦ ♦

Alex Bowman of The Christian Science Monitor won Class A honors in the Newspapermen's Golf Association weekly tournament yesterday when he scored an 82-78 at the Marlboro Country Club. Don Fessenden of the Herald and Earl Harrington of the Post tied with reduced cards of 99 to win in Class B.

♦ ♦ ♦

The caddie championship which got under way today at Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, was without a defending champion. Edward Stone of Charles River, who won at Wollaston last year, is now a junior member and therefore ineligible to defend his title. Stone won in a play-off from Ernest Doherty of Woburn.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston Olympets, local girls' softball team, left for New York this morning for two engagements with top teams of the Madison Square Garden. Tonight they meet the Roverettes, and Thursday they face the Americanettes. The Olympets will not play another game in Boston until Sept. 1, when they will meet the Burnham Brady Girls in a return match at the Garden. The local team won the first engagement from the Connecticut girls by a score of 4 to 1. Until upset by the Bostonians the Brady Girls were undefeated and had won the Connecticut State title for five years.

♦ ♦ ♦

Don Daughters, former Harvard football star, has joined the team of gridiron celebrities who will face the Washington Redskins in the Crosscup-Pishon show at Fenway Park Sept. 11. Plans call for Daughters to be used as an end-mate of Brud Holland of Cornell.

G. C.

Davis Cup Draw Interzone Final

Australia vs. Yugoslavia

Thursday Singles

Demeter Mitic (Y) vs. Adrian Quist (A)

Ferenc Puncec (Y) vs. John Bromwich (A)

Friday Doubles

Franjo Kikiljevic and Ferenc Puncec (Y) vs. Adrian Quist and John Bromwich. (Probable line-up for Yugoslavia.)

Saturday Singles

Demeter Mitic vs. John Bromwich

Ferenc Puncec vs. Adrian Quist

(Time—2 o'clock for singles and 2:30 for doubles)

for GRAVIES, SOUPS, STEWS, POT ROAST

You can easily and quickly add new zest to these dishes by adding to them one or two tablespoonfuls of MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. 6-oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. No artificial coloring. No preservatives. Rich in flavor. Low priced. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City.

MADONNA Tomato Paste

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

WEEKLY SPECIALS

WHITE MEAT TUNA — Fancy Quality, Rich in Oil — 2 No. ½ tins 35c

ZAREX FRUIT SYRUPS — Assorted Flavors — pint jug 19c

N.B.C. Specials

Ritz Crackers — Crisp, Fresh — 1 lb. pkg. 18c

PREMIUM Crackers — 1 lb. pkg. 15c

CHOCOLATE Filigree Cream — 1 lb. bulk 17c

Buffet Fruits — Apricots — Peaches — Cherries — Pears — Fruit Cocktail — Pineapple — doz. 89c; 3 8 oz. tins 23c

Peanut Butter — Finast Brand . . Made from U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts and Salt . . — 2 lb. jar 23c; 2 1 lb. jars 27c

Finast Mustard — Already Prepared . . Adds Zest to Cold Meats — 8½ oz. jar 7c; 17 oz. jar 10c

Crisp WHITE SPRAY Summer Cereals — Crisp fresh-packed Breakfast Cereals that are second to none. Serve with fresh fruit at any meal. Corn Flakes, Wheat Puffs or Rice Puffs — Your Choice pkg. 5c

POST BRAN FLAKES 2 pkgs. 19c

QUAKER CORN MEAL 2 1½ lb. pkgs. 15c

Bakery Specials

Coffee Walnut CAKE each 17c

Pan Biscuits — A full dozen pkg. 9c

English Muffins pkg. 14c

New England Favorites

BAKED BEANS — Finast Baked in Brick Ovens — 2 28 oz. tins 23c

BROWN BREAD — Finast . . Plenty of Raisins — 2 1 lb. tins 23c

KETCHUP FINAST — Pure Ripe Tomatoes, Spices — 2 14 oz. bots. 25c

BESPRAY — HANDY WINDOW CLEANER NEW LOW PRICE — bot. 10c

TOMATO JUICE FINAST — 3 24 oz. tins 25c

BOSCO — 1½ lb. jar 39c; 12 oz. jar 23c

OAKITE SUDSLESS Cleanser — 16 oz. pkg. 10c

RED SALMON — FANCY TIMBERLAKE — tall tin 19c

IVORY SOAP — med. bar 5c; 3 lge. bars 25c

RASPBERRIES FINAST — In Heavy Syrup Fancy Quality — No. 2 tin 23c

HEINZ Fresh Cucumber Pickles — 24 oz. jar 19c

R & R CHICKEN BONED — 6 oz. tin 39c

ELMWOOD BONED CHICKEN — 6 oz. tin 35c

BAKER'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT — bot. 15c

MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI — White Spray — 8 oz. pkg. 5c

WHEATIES — Breakfast of Champions — pkg. 10c

SALAD DRESSING Belmont — qt. jar 25c

COCOMALT — A Delicious Drink — ½ lb. tin 21c; 1 lb. tin 39c

DOUGHNUTS — LARGE SIZE—Plain or Sugared — 2 doz. 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Bromwich and Quist Take U. S. Doubles Title in Straight Sets—Newport Program

Marble-Fabyan Team Wins Women's for Third Year

It was a foregone conclusion that Australia would win the national doubles title yesterday to return it to that country for the first time since 1919 when Sir Norman E. Brookes and Gerald Patterson were triumphant, and it was also presaged that John Bromwich and Adrian Quist would win as easily against their own team mates as they had against their American rivals earlier in the tournament. Yet, the fairly large audience gathered in Sheafe Memorial Stadium at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday were more than pleasantly surprised to witness Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford teach their younger Aussie mates a lesson or two in finesse and fine touch in the first set before wilting, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4.

But the lack of a United States doubles team in the men's was partially atoned in the women's when Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Brookline, defeated the British pair, Kay Stammers and Mrs. Freda James Hammersley, 7—5, 8—6. This victory was the third straight for the Americans and gave them permanent possession of the trophy. For Mrs. Fabyan it was her seventh national doubles championship, winning it with Betty Nuthall of England and three times with Helen Jacobs.

Two for the Day

Miss Marble made it two for the day when she teamed with Hopman to win the mixed doubles over Mrs. Fabyan and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., the scores being, 9—7, 6—1. In the veterans, George Colket Caner, Boston, and C. C. Felton, Maine, defeated Percy Guilford and Meade Woodsen, of California, for the championship, 11—9, 6—3.

Hopman and Crawford had their younger opponents at set point in the first stanza, before the brilliant Bromwich and Quist combination, now claimed to be the current world's greatest doubles duo, put on even greater pressure and steamed back to finally win, 8—6.

It was only after Hopman and Crawford had proved their points, however, that a fine touch and cool-headed placing of soft shots would break up this hard-hitting pair. Had members of the United States Davis Cup officials witnessed the affair as did the Yugoslavians, who play these Australians starting Thursday in the inter-zone finals, they might have picked up some of the secrets disclosed by Hopman and Crawford.

Secret of Success

Of course, Walter L. Pate, Davis Cup captain, could have seen yesterday that this seemingly easy-going game, which actually is the most difficult to manipulate, is the secret of success against Bromwich and Quist; yet devotees of that pair would probably ask where would Pate find a pair that could emulate the style of play of Hopman and Crawford, and step it up to a much higher temperature.

This disclosure of finding one little weakness in what had been regarded during this tournament as a perfectly oiled machine was undoubtedly the underlying story of yesterday's play. Still, the fact remains that Bromwich and Quist are unbeatable in world's doubles.

W. A. D.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 21

International League

Jersey City 4-5, Baltimore 5-7.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 7.
Toronto 4, Montreal 1.
(No others scheduled)

American Association

Minneapolis 6, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 0.
Kansas City 2, Louisville 0.
St. Paul 9, Columbus 4.

Southern Association

Knoxville 5, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 9, New Orleans 3.
Atlanta 18-1, Nashville 6-7.
(Only three scheduled)

Texas League

Shreveport 9, Beaumont 6.
Dallas 6-7; Oklahoma City 0-6.
Fort Worth 3, Tulsa 2.
Houston 3, San Antonio 0.

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Albany 2.
Williamsport 8, Wilkes Barre 6.
Elmira 7, Scranton 4.
Binghamton-Springfield, rain.

Pacific Coast League

(Open date.)

Foreign Contingent Fades Early in Newport Tennis

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—Spurred by the realization that two of the four U. S. Davis Cup team positions are wide open, the nation's forgotten men of tennis attempted to outdo each other yesterday in the opening day of the 23rd Newport Casino tennis tournament and wound up in practically a dead heat.

A marathon program that called for the posting of 61 first and second-round results, plus 10 defaults, finished without indicating anything more important than the fact that the foreign entry here is pretty weak.

Five Eliminated

Five of the seven visitors were eliminated in speedy fashion, the exceptions being Jacques Brugnon, the veteran French star, and his youthful protege, Bernard Destremeau. However, 11 of the 13 domestic seedings swung into action and escaped with only one casualty.

Johnny Doeg, of Rumson, N. J., ranked sixth on the long list, drew a first-round bye and then faltered by 6—3, 8—6 when he engaged William Gillespie, of Atlanta, in the second round. All of the other domestic seeded players, with the exception of the third-ranking Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., who was detained by the national mixed doubles final at Brookline, Mass., survived their first tests.

Hare Whipped

The opening day's play included the erasures of the Philippine and Cuban Davis Cup teams and Charles Hare of England. Hare, top-ranked foreigner, failed to pass his first test, a second-round match that went to Cauncey Depew Steele, Jr., of New York, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Felicisimo Ampon and Amada Sanchez, Filipinos, who were seeded fourth and fifth, also came to grief in their first matches, as did Guido Connil and Ricardo Morales, the Cubans.

Sanchez was eliminated by Gordon Giles, of Salt Lake City, 6—1, 6—2, in the opening round, and Ampon, after drawing a bye, dropped a three-setter to Jack Bushman, of Miami, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. Gus Ganzenmuller of New York defeated Connil, 6—3, 8—6, before yielding to Bill Murphy of Chicago, 6—4, 6—1, in the second round, and Morales lost an extra set first-rounder to James Mahoney, of New York, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Top-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City set the pace for the home bred favorites by dropping only one game to Howard York, of Philadelphia, and he was accompanied into the third round by Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, of Atlanta; Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore.; Gil Hunt, of Washington, who advanced on a bye and a default; Gardnar Mulloy, of Coral Gables, Fla.; Frank Guernsey, of Orlando, Fla., the intercollegiate champion; Bob Kamrath, of Austin, Texas; Hal Surface, of Kansas City; Ernie Sutter, of New Orleans, and Henry Prusoff, of Seattle, Wash.

Ed Weir, coach of the A. A. U. team on its European invasion, is head track coach of the University of Nebraska.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller, 17-year-old Cleveland rookie, struck out 15 and allowed only two hits in debut against St. Louis Browns.

Five Years Ago

Pitcher Wes Ferrell of Boston Red Sox hit two home runs, one in tenth inning, to win his own game 3-2 from Chicago.

'Flight of the Snowbirds'

Wide World

NEWPORT, Calif.—The mightiest armada of "half pint" sailing boats to enter a single competitive event anywhere in the world spread its wings over Newport Bay here recently in the fourth annual "Flight of the Snowbirds" race when more than 100 of the craft, manned by youngsters in their teens, competed for international recognition in small-boat racing circles. Shown in the above view are the tiny racing yachts starting their race over the five-mile course.

Minneapolis Girl Medalist With Record-Breaking 74

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—Beatrice Barrett, a good-looking brunette from Minneapolis, played 18 holes of brilliant golf over the long and hazardous Wee Burn Club course yesterday to win the qualifying medal in the 43rd Women's national golf championship with a record-breaking score of 74.

One under women's par and only two over men's par for a course that has been stretched to the limit, the 22-year-old Mid-Westerner was two shots better than any other medalist in the tournament's history. Enid Wilson came over from England to lead the field at Exmoor in 1933 with a 76, and that was the best until Miss Barrett walloped her way around yesterday.

Next to Patty Berg

Miss Barrett has been a fine golfer for several years. She was a semifinalist her first time out, in 1934; a quarter-finalist the next year, and won the western women's open title last year, but generally she has had to play second fiddle to her Minneapolis neighbor, Patty Berg.

Freckle-faced Patty, though, isn't defending the championship. From her home she sent a wire to wish the girls well. Miss Barrett made good use both of the opportunity and her neighbor's advice.

While she set the fastest pace ever, she still was the medalist by a margin of only one stroke. Right behind her at 75 came Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the plump, jovial Greensboro (N. C.) star who had taken the medal outright twice and tied for it once in the three previous championships.

This was by far the lowest-scoring qualifying day the ladies ever have had. Not only did nine of them come in with scores of 80 or better but the highest score that won one of the 64 places in the first round of match play was 89, and the 89 shooters had to compete in a play-off.

Only Three Mistakes

Miss Barrett made only three mistakes all day, and made up for two of them by blasting out of traps and sinking long putts to save her pars. Her lone bogey came on the eighth hole, where she was trapped, came out handsomely but missed a 4-foot putt. A chip that hit the pin and stopped inches from the cup gave her a birdie 4 on the first, and an 8-foot putt on the tenth was good for another. On No. 13 she caught a trap but saved her par by knocking in a 40-footer, and on the 18th she again hauled one out of the sand and banged in a 10-foot putt to stick to standard figures. The 13 other holes were played in perfect pars, or in regulation and down in two putts each time.

Mrs. Page was only slightly less consistent. Two bad lies, forcing her to use irons instead of woods and thus lose distance cost her a six on the 566-yard sixth, and she three-putted the 16th. But the 1937 champion knocked in good putts for birdies at the first and fourth, and otherwise shot par golf all the way.

Miss Barton's Recovery

Two strokes behind her at 77 came Marion Miley, the Lexington (Ky.) contender, who is one of the best putters in the business. Pam Barton, British champion who won both her own and the U. S. titles in 1936, made a handsome back-nine recovery to get a 78 after going out in 42, and Mary K. Browne, national tennis champion in 1912, 1913 and 1914, and golf runner-up in 1924; Fay Crocker, the 24-year-old slugger from Uruguay, and Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, finished in a tie at 79.

Dorothy Traung of San Francisco and Virginia Guilfoil, pretty (N. Y.) blonde, shared the 80 bracket, followed at 81 by Sheila Stroyan English girl's champion; Charlotte Glutting, consistent contender from West Orange, N. J.; little Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., and Phyllis Buchanan of Denver. All of the higher-rated contenders performed about as expected, with Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, six-time winner, and Maureen Orcutt among those at 82, and Dorothy Kirby, Mrs. Dan Chandler and Jean Bauer at 85.

Joe Hiestand Favored For Trapshooting Title

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Joe Hiestand, Ohio farm boy from Hillsboro, was the man to beat today as the nation's top-notch trapshooters started the race for the national clay target championships at the 40th annual Grand American. The women's tourney was a wide-open affair.

Hiestand, holder of the long-run record of 1,171, has won the crown three of the last four years, but Mrs. Lela Hall, of Strasburg, Mo., winner of the women's laurels four times in a row, is unable to defend her title because of illness.

The men will battle through 200 targets, but for the first time since 1921 the women will fire at only 100.

Five Champions

Five champions were decided yesterday as 400 marksmen faced the traps in the shotgun carnival.

The new champion of champions is Walter A. Peterson, 55, of Lynn, Mass., who cracked 100 in a row to beat out all the champions of the various States and Canadian Provinces. Eight tied for second place with 99 of 100, and Vic Reinders, of Waukesha, Wis., won the shoot-off by breaking 75 of 75.

Other national champions named, and their scores:

Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders, of Keyser, W. Va., retained husband-wife title with 382 of 400.

Rudy Eichen, 16, of Wichita, Kan., retained the junior title, for shooters under 18, with 97 of 100.

Ray Fleming, of St. Louis, 14, retained his sub-junior crown, for shooters under 15, with 98 of 100.

John Peterson, 75, of Randall, Iowa, won the veterans' crown for marksmen over 70 with 98 of 100.

Smart's Melody Wins First Race

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—Paul Smart's Melody from Noroton, Conn., was the winner yesterday in the first of a series of five races to determine the Star Class yacht championship of the Atlantic Coast.

Twenty Star Class sloops, pick of the fleets from Cape Ann, Mass., to Nassau, in the Bahamas, were on hand at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club for the tests which will continue through Friday. The second race was set for today.

Second to Smart was Mrs. Gorham Godwin of Peconic Bay in her craft Hi-Hat. Paul V. Shields in his Jackrose, also from Peconic, was third.

Mrs. Godwin sailed a good race, but the Melody caught and passed her sloop near the end to win by 25 seconds over 10½ miles.

Shields' Jackrose was hard pressed for third place honors by Stanley Turner's Migs of the Western Long Island Sound fleet and H. E. Meislahn's Sunbeam II of Moriches Bay. They finished fourth and fifth.

The Professional Golfers' Association has conducted 22 annual national championship tournaments.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Another New Season

LONDON — The football has come round again. It would be a great shock to soccer players, of course, if it came any other way. Though for the Rugby men it comes egg-shaped, as it does for the American game. Anyway, it's back. And in all parts of the British Isles today the talk is of "prospects." Which are accounted very promising indeed in all three sections of the football-conscious community. Namely, soccer, Rugger and Rugby League.

Most of the talk right now concerns soccer. This is because the devotees of the round ball swing into action earlier than those attached to the code of the Rugby Union or the Rugby League and also because watching soccer is an entertainment always anticipated with keen pleasure by the British masses.

Something like 20,000,000 spectators attend English League matches during a season, and the program devised for their amusement is on a nation-wide basis. The League comprising four divisions—the First, the Second, the Third Northern section), and the Third (Southern section). The winners of these tournaments last season were Everton, Blackburn Rovers, Barnsley and Newport County, respectively.

There are 22 clubs in each of these competitions and play goes on, Saturday after Saturday, for rather more than eight months, until each club has opposed each other club in the same tournament twice—once "at home," once "away." Then the leaders in the final standing of the First Division are hailed as champions, the top two teams in the Second are promoted to play in the First the next season in place of the bottom pair in Division 1, and the lowest two in the Second division have their places taken by the two sectional winners in Division 3.

August 26

The opening date of the 1939-40 English League season is Aug. 26 and the program closes May 4.

But there is also another great succer attraction. The knock-out tournament for the Football Association Challenge Cup, won unexpectedly last season by Portsmouth. This causes even more excitement than the League, for while a League match is just one episode in a long story, a Cup-Tie is the end of that year's Cup story for the defeated side.

Between 500 and 600 clubs, amateur as well as professional, set forth each season along the trail that leads to the Final at Wembly Stadium, but the later stages of the journey are always just a matter for the big League Clubs. The competition starts for 1939-40 with the extra-preliminary round of the qualifying competition, Sept. 2, and ends (as you might suppose) with the Final—always accounted "the" match of the season—April 27, 1940.

Although professionals get nearly all the limelight, they are a mere handful in number compared with the hordes of amateurs playing soccer. The vast majority of these people belong to clubs that operate in Leagues, and there are also a great many competitions for Cups, the chief being that for the Football Association Amateur Cup, which went last season to Bishop Auckland. The date of the Final Match for the coveted trophy this season is April 20.

Corinthian Casuals

A notable occurrence on the unpaid side of the game this season is the disappearance, as a separate entity, of the most famous amateur club of all time, the Corinthians. They have joined forces with their old friends, The Casuals, and the result is a Club known as the Corinthian-Casuals. At one time, about half a century ago, the Corinthians were the greatest force in soccer and were capable of beating even the best of the professional sides. But now the standard of the paid players' skill and fitness is so high that not even the best amateurs can cope with them.

In Rugby Football, however, the unpaid player still dominates the British scene, since the Union rules insist upon rigid amateurism and only a few players, comparatively speaking, are engaged under Rugby League laws, which permit professionalism. But that is another story. Or, to be quite precise and literal, two other stories.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	70	41	.631
St. Louis	65	45	.591
Chicago	63	52	.548
New York	55	55	.500
Brooklyn	55	54	.505
Pittsburgh	50	58	.463
Boston	47	61	.435
Philadelphia	34	73	.318

Results Aug. 21

Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	34	.696
Boston	70	41	.631
Chicago	63	50	.558
Cleveland	58	54	.518
Detroit	58	55	.513
Washington	50	66	.431
Philadelphia	39	73	.348
St. Louis	33	78	.297

Results Aug. 21

No games scheduled.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Case Has Strange Weakness

Strange as it may seem, George Case has not yet mastered the trick of sliding into a base. Although the streamlined Senatorial outfielder has stolen 41 bases and has six weeks in which to fatten this highly respectable total, he is by no means the best man in the American League at hooking a bag. The 23-year-old sprinter gets around on the paths because he has studied and steals a jump on the pitchers—the secret of 99 per cent of all stolen bases. This, of course, coupled with the fact that he is the possessor of a remarkable pair of legs.

Once George gets a good start on the man on the mound, not even a perfect throw by the backstop will catch him. But because he waits until the last split second before hurling himself, feet first, into the bag, Case's thighs and shins bear marks of rough treatment in their revival of an ancient art. Veteran big leaguers contend that he will tear his legs to pieces in two or three years if he does not change his tactics.

Coached by Milan

Why the Senator is behind in this portion of his schooling is puzzling. In Clyde Milan, George has one of the most competent teachers in the profession. With Washington a few years back, Milan was a really great man on the base paths. He took his young pupil aside this spring at Orlando, Fla., and put him through a rigid drill not often apparent in present-day training camps. The lessons on approaching the bag, however, have not produced the desired results. George starts and runs like a master, as his record indicates, but his finish is crude and in need of polishing if this amazing success is to continue.

* * *

A comparatively new pitcher by the name of Kirby Higbe recently defeated the Giants twice within a week. In the uniform of the tail-end Phillies, the stocky-built 200-pound right-hander tamed New York on two hits at Shibe Park and stopped them with a five-hitter at the Polo Grounds, all within the short space of seven days. Earlier in the season he beat the Terrymen in a Chicago Cubs' uniform. Thus another promising young hurler has attracted attention in the National League.

Sneaky Fast Ball

Higbe, althought he is under the six-foot level in height, has a real fast ball. He throws it overhand with the momentum of his solid 200 pounds. From the grandstand, he doesn't impress you as being particularly fast. But the ball players say he is "sneaky." That is, when they think they have his speed measured in the "clutch," he puts on a little added pressure and zip, the ball is past them.

Chicago signed Higbe from American Legion ranks and farmed him to the minors in 1937 and '38. This season Gabby Hartnett used him only occasionally before trading him to the Phillies with Marty and Harrell, for Claude Passeau. Under the wing of Doc Prothro, the pitcher is getting the chance he should have had at Wrigley Field.

Four For Leonard

If young Higbe can continue to baffle the Giants, the Phils will find him a very handy tool. This story of certain pitchers being effective against certain clubs is an old one. Dutch Leonard beat the Yankees four straight this year before they finally stopped him. Tex Carleton stayed in the National League with the Cubs because he could put his finger on the Boston and Brooklyn teams. Bill Swift of the Pirates has been most effective again the Hub outfit. However, there is reason to suspect that Higby's mastery will spread over the entire circuit. In another season they may all look alike to him

* * *

A reader maintains that Joe Di Maggio, who has been to bat only 305 times in 80 games, should not be considered the American League batting leader over Jimmy Foxx, who has walked to the plate 394 times in 104 contests. The Yankee outfielder today had an average of .390, to .368 for the Red Sox first baseman.

Wright Shunned

This discussion comes up every year. For example, Washington's powerful young Taft Wright hit .350 in 100 games last season, but was not awarded the crown. Top honors went to Foxx, who compiled a .349 figure in 149 battles. Capital City fans shouted defiance because their hero was shunned. Now the shoe is on the other foot. It looks as if Foxx might be beaten out by a man who was not in the competition for several weeks in the early stages of the campaign.

Although opinions vary on this subject, there is a strong feeling that a player is entitled to the batting crown if he has been to bat 400 times or over. Everything considered, this seems like a fair level. As Di Maggio has passed the 300 mark and the Yankees have 42 games remaining on their schedule, there is little doubt that he will reach the necessary quota.

Kramer and Van Horn Gain Favor for Davis Cup Spot

MERION, Pa., Aug. 22 (AP)—A couple of kids from California, Jack Kramer and Welby Van Horn, gained favor today for the coveted doubles assignment on the U. S. Davis Cup team.

New stars on the international tennis horizon, the 18-year-olds took the courts at Merion Cricket Club yesterday confident they will help America defend the Cup there in the challenge round Labor Day week end.

Whoever gets the doubles call probably will have a tremendous job to do, for their opponents are almost sure to be Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, Australia's magnificent pair. But the prospect doesn't faze the Coast youngsters. All they want is a chance.

"We hope to prove to Mr. Pate (Walter Pate, team captain) that on merit alone we stand as the most logical choice," the kids chorused.

As for Quist-Bromwich, Kramer-Van Horn said:

"You can't beat them at tactics. You've got to drive them off the courts."

Bruce Barnes, American coach, looked pleased at the youngsters' performance but was careful not to anticipate Pate's decisions. The team captain said he would not announce his four selections "until next Sunday at the earliest."

Pate named Van Horn and Kramer to the squad Saturday in a surprise move tennis followers believe was motivated by the stiff battle the California combination gave Quist and Bromwich in the national doubles championship at Brookline, Mass. Until then, Bobby Riggs and Joe Hunt seemed the most likely choices for the doubles assignment.

Van Horn, praised by his partner as the possessor of "the best assortment of strokes in the business," lists among his victims in this year's Eastern net wars: Hunt, Frank Guernsey, intercollegiate champion, and Sidney Wood, veteran of many Davis Cup battles.

Masters Chess

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Aug. 22 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of The Netherlands, who has lost only one match during seven days of play in the International Masters Tournament of the British Chess Federation, yesterday defeated G. Abrahams of England in 12 moves.

A. G. Conde of Mexico defeated I. Koenig of Yugoslavia in 35 moves and W. S. Wallis of England won from F. E. A. Kitto of England in 28 moves.

Adjourned matches were between S. Landau, The Netherlands, and J. M. Aitken, Scotland; A. R. B. Thomas, England, and Salo Flohr, Prague; E. Klein, England, and J. Mieses, Germany.

The standings: Dr. Euwe, 6-1; Flohr, 5-1; Klein, 4½-1½; Mieses, 4-2; Conde, 4-3; Koenig, 3½-3½; Aitken 3-3.

Martin Defending

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 22 (AP)—Wallace Martin, Waco, Texas, youth, opened defense of his National Roque title with a 32-8 victory over C. D. Songer, Wichita.

F. E. (Eddie) Clark, Cranston, R. I., veteran who has won 13 national titles in 14 starts, shut out E. C. Davis of Wichita 32-0. The tournament, with more than 40 players entered, continues on a round-robin basis for two weeks.

Minnesota Girl Medalist

Wide World

Beatrice Barrett of Minnetonka Beach, Minn., who shot a record 74 in the qualifying round of the Women's national golf championship at the Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn., yesterday

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

FRANCE

PARIS

During your visit to Paris it is at the

ROTISSERIE DE LA REINE PEDAUQUE that you will appreciate the Art of Good Eating. The chef, maitre PROSPER MONTAGNE, will prepare in front of you some of the savoury dishes and specialities of which he has the secret, and which have won for him the complimentary title of Marshal of French Cooking.

"ROTISSERIE DE LA REINE PEDAUQUE"
6 rue de la Pépinière, Paris
Near the Gare St. Lazare

ENGLAND

LONDON

MARSHAM COURT RESTAURANT
Marsham Street, Westminster
is one of the most attractive Restaurants in Westminster and is very conveniently situated close to Christian Science church, Smith Square and the Houses of Parliament.
Excellent Cuisine Moderate Prices
PRIVATE RECEPTION ROOMS for Parties and Lectures. Vic. 8181.

33 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
PRIMROSE TEA ROOMS
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Open Sundays and Holidays
Continental Pastries
Speciality: Three-course Luncheon or Dinner 1/6
Open from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m.
Tel. Bayswater 3794

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality Food at Modern Prices
Corner of Old Bond St., Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead
Kensington
Bournemouth and Eastbourne

THE Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

Commerce and Finance

Securities Mixed, Foreign Exchange Confused on European News

Business and Industry

Hosiery Basic Pay Raise Is Seen Not Cutting Work Much

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, the Wage-Hour Administrator, expressed the opinion that his first minimum wage order—raising the basic pay rate for 46,000 hosiery industry workers—would not curtail employment substantially in the industry.

The minimum wage order for the hosiery industry, providing minima of 32½ cents an hour for seamless hosiery workers and 40 cents for full-fashioned workers, becomes effective September 18.

In a formal opinion Mr. Andrews reviewed and approved the research and recommendations of the minimum wage committee for the industry, concluding that its minimum wage proposals were in line with the mandate of Congress in enacting the Wage-Hour Law.

Special Provision

Congress made special provision for industry committees as means of raising minimum wages as rapidly as possible toward the 40-cent-an-hour goal wherever it was found economically feasible. It laid down restrictions, however, that due regard be given economic and competitive conditions and provided that no wage order should be promulgated which would dislocate competitive conditions or cause substantial curtailment of employment.

The 40 and 32½ cent minima were recommended by the hosiery industry committee unanimously. The committee included equal representation for the employer, the employee and th public.

In his findings on the wage recommendation for some 30,000 workers in the seamless branch, Mr. Andrews held that the 32½ cent minimum would raise the total wage bill for the branch about 7.3 per cent and manufacturing costs about 3 per cent. He took the view that the manufacturer would be able to absorb a major portion of the increase in manufacturing costs and that, because of the spread between wholesale and retail prices, the retail outlets would be able to absorb the resultant increase in prices.

The Administrator also held that the 32½ cent minimum would not accelerate technological changes so as to curtail job opportunities.

Can Absorb Costs

In reviewing the 40-cent wage recommendation for the full-fashioned branch, Mr. Andrews concluded it would have "an almost negligible effect upon present wages being paid in the branch."

The increase of basic pay for about 16,000 full-fashioned workers, he said, would raise the total wage bill for full-fashioned manufacturing about 2.1 per cent and the manufacturing cost less than 1 per cent.

He concluded that the manufacturer would be more than able to absorb the increased manufacturing cost, and that if the cost were passed on the wholesaler and retailer would be able to absorb it without increasing the price to the consumer.

Mr. Andrews estimated that about two per cent of all full-fashioned plants were paying less than 40 cents an hour in September, 1938, and that those plants as a separate group would have to effect a 28 per cent increase in labor costs and about a 10 per cent increase in manufacturing costs.

Canadian Imports Show an Increase

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's imports in June totaled $63,709,402 compared with $58,946,698 in June last year, a gain of 8.1 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Purchases from the United States amounted to $39,388,514 compared with $37,081,460 last year and from the United Kingdom $10,124,698 compared with $9,241,781.

Among other chief supplying countries were, with figures for June, 1938, in brackets: Germany $968,453 ($818,598); Jamaica $791,154 ($811,833); New Zealand $679,018 ($101,449); British India $670,171 ($940,805); British Guiana $649,379 ($659,924); France $596,642 ($436,831); Belgium $581,211 ($459,310); Trinidad and Tobago $442,277 ($272,464); Barbados $413,451 ($333,265); Japan $388,411 ($378,361); British South Africa $327,627 ($15,978); Netherlands $262,841 ($161,147); Argentina $237,824 ($77,607); Switzerland $223,316 ($207,721).

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 20
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21

Strikes Seen as Chess Moves In the Politics of Labor Power

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — This is the season for strikes, and the stage in the business cycle when they come along. And they are coming.

But these strikes are different. To be sure, jurisdictional strikes are always a certain percentage of labor disputes, but the usual type of strike in a business upturn is for improvement in wages, hours, or working conditions. Not so this year; most strikes are now chess moves in the politics of labor power.

Last Spring, for instance, John Lewis used the end of the usual two-year contract with the mine operators, to call out the United Mine Workers' Union on an eight-week strike, the sole purpose of which was to change the existing contract so that guerilla strikes could be called in separate mines or against separate companies for the purpose of balking growth of the American Federation of Labor's contender in the soft coal field, the 80,000-member Progressive Mine Workers' Union. No change in wages, hours or working conditions was sought. It was a strike for a virtually closed shop.

Again a strike was called in the late Spring by one of the maritime unions against the large tanker operators. Wages and working conditions were satisfactory but the union wanted to force the companies to hire their men through union hiring halls—the maritime equivalent of a closed shop. That strike failed.

Recent troubles in the automobile industry have been similarly inspired by struggles for the control of labor by labor leaders rather than for the improvement of the men's lot. Homer Martin, head of the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers' Union, threw out some of his officers, who formed their own C. I. O.—U. A. W., forcing Martin to switch the remains of his union to A. F. of L. sponsorship. Then the C. I. O.'s U. A. W. undertook to win back the ground from under Martin.

Trouble for Movies

A kettle of trouble is brewing in the motion picture industry as a result of inter-union quarrels. The AFL's AAAA (Association of Actors and Artistes of America) threw out its nightclub subsidiary, the AFA (American Federation of Actors). Then the AFL's IATSE (International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees) took the AFA in.

So far this quarrel is all in the AFL's family; but since the quarrel between the AAAA and the AFA was appealed to the AFL high command, there is talk of AAAA going CIO; and anyway the alert CIO management may fish successfully in troubled waters. Out of the quarrel may come a strike.

A strike is likewise threatened, though unlikely, in the meat-packing industry for the same generic reason—labor power politics. The CIO has organized most of Armour's plants and now wants the exclusive right to negotiate with Armour for all its 25 plants or else—.

In the coastwise and intercoastal shipping industry there is a real chance of a strike when present agreements run out on September 30. This is because part of our maritime and dock labor is CIO and part is AFL. On the West Coast, for instance, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast is CIO but the Sailors' Union of the Pacific is AFL. Whichever headquarters is strongest would of course like to make itself the sole bargaining agency with shipowners for the entire industry and even for the longshoremen, but the other headquarters will naturally plunk for separate agreements for each union.

And the current dairymen's strike in the New York milk shed is pretty obviously a move in power strategy rather than a strike for better working terms. Farmers are dissatisfied with current milk marketing prices because the recent drought raised their feed costs. They would, however, in the normal course of government-sponsored bargaining, recently sustained by the Supreme Court, get round-table satisfaction. The striking Dairy Farmers' Union claims at most only 15,000 members and opponents concede only a fraction of this. It is not even a member of the New York Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. However, it has state-wide CIO support, which gives it two powerful modern strategies; or rather, CIO headquarters has available two of its most powerful weapons. The DFU need not rely on its own strength.

Stranger-Pickets

First, the C. I. O. can aid it with "stranger-pickets," i. e. members of other C. I. O. organizations who will come in and picket the highways and throw away or turn back the milk of non-striking farmers. Second, C. I. O. unions in the cities can refuse to handle any milk, as "hot" shipped in disregard of the strike. Even the Newspaper Guild seems to be coloring the news. Thus the strike, starting with insignificant organized support among farmers, can not only capitalize the impatience of the fringe of farmers with the government's milk-marketing machinery, but build up a little union into a big one by outside support.

These two techniques—"stranger-picketing" and key-union boycotts—have been used in recent years with great effect, both by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., and appear likely, barring a change in the country's political mood, to be used in future with even more effect.

In the "Little Steel" strike in 1937, the C. I. O. threatened a "march" of 40,000 United Mine Workers on the struck steel plants to close them regardless of whether the majority of workers wanted to continue work or not.

The teamsters' unions have always been powerful agencies to be thrown to the support of uncertain strikes; in Seattle for instance Dave Beck used them to win strikes in hotels, newspaper plants, etc., and for a time all kinds of workers were given teamsters' cards. The IATSE in the motion picture industry a year or two ago won its point against Hollywood producers by calling out its projector men in New York City. Control of key unions for the further extension of union power has become a power-technique as important in the present struggle over labor as the machine-gun control of railway depots, power plants, etc., outlined by Trotsky a few years ago in the Saturday Evening Post as the means by which the October revolution pushed Kerensky out in 1917.

Such is, for instance, the power of New York's Local Number 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in stopping import of out-of-state-assembled electrical equipment. The case is now in protracted litigation.

It is quite natural that most current strikes should be in essence jurisdictional rather than for better working conditions. The purchasing power of organized labor's hourly wage today is 25 to 40 per cent higher than it was a decade ago—one of the most phenominal gains in Anglo-Saxon history. The 40-hour week is now standard, reflecting one of the most rapid shirnkages on record in the standard work week. During the recent quickie depression wage-cuts were conspicuous by their absence. In short labor, insofar as it has jobs, has ample reason to rest on its laurels.

Two Powerful Camps

On the other hand organized labor has split into two powerful fighting camps and so long as they have the power they are likely to use it. Recent legislation, particularly the Wagner Labor Relations Act, has immensely weighted the scales in favor of nation-wide labor organizations and against local and company organizations. The two facts—first that national labor leaders have seen their power immensely increased, and second that there are now two national labor headquarters—combine to make likely a rapid increase in the chess moves of labor power, including the use of sympathetic strikes, stranger-picketing, the boycott, etc.

In this connection it is natural also that the A. F. L. high command has metamorphosed rapidly in recent years into a fighting organization, and as a fighting organization into a much more centralized one. War, including labor war for labor power, cannot be fought without some centralization. The Federation is quick now to appeal to Government or court support though under Gompers its maxim was "Keep out of the courts and avoid the indorsement of parties." In a recent little-publicised case the Federation took to court the question of its power to discipline member unions, and the word "Federation" is becoming a misnomer just as the word "Federal" is becoming a misnomer in Government matters.

Closed Shop Vogue

This centralization is occurring right down the line to the increasing use of the closed shop and the check-off. The latter are more and more the vogue and strikes for them increase. The closed shop check-off is an idea capable of the largest and smallest application—it may apply to an individual shop or an entire industry. It means the suppression of the minority. In the entire industry it may mean that the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. has authority to bargain for the whole industry, and that employers must ignore other unions. Hence arises the ticklish question which Congress handed to the National Labor Relations Board of deciding what is a proper "bargaining unit."

This question is very moot. For instance the C. I. O. because it controls 18 of Armour's packing plants, wants to speak for the rest. In the automobile industry elections are now to be held plant-by-plant in General Motors, because A. F. of L. controls a few plants; though C. I. O. by a majority would like to capture them all. This closed shop was the sole issue in the coal strike.

The one-big-union idea originated by the International Workers of the World (I. W. W.) a generation ago, would be much further ahead but for the split between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. However, such a split if it had not come one way would probably have come another because the one big union by definition involves a certain centralization and dictatorship which cannot come to pass except by the suppression of dissidents and it is of the nature of Americans to dissent.

The important role in present labor developments played by the National Labor Relations Act will be discussed in another story on this page.

Business Failures Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States increased to 228 during the week ended Aug. 17 from 210 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 228.

U. S. Seeks Way To Reopen Cotton Trade to Canada

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Department officials are seeking some method of opening to Canada cotton trade doors closed temporarily under the export subsidy program designed to prevent "bootleg" shipments back to this country.

In a move to double foreign cotton sales this season, the department inaugurated an export program July 27 under which buyers in other countries could get the product at 1½ cents a pound below American prices.

Benefits of the subsidy were denied Canada, normally one of the better customers for American cotton, and other countries in North and Central America. The object was to prevent shipment of subsidized cotton across American borders and reshipment back for sale at the higher domestic prices.

The department plans to grant the subsidy to Canada and other countries to which it is now denied after import quotas are raised to prevent such reshipments. It will be necessary, however, to conduct hearings before the Tariff Commission before such quotas can be put into operation.

A hearing has been scheduled for Monday. Officials say, however, that it will be late September or early October before import restrictions could be raised.

Meanwhile, complaints have reached the agriculture department from Canadian mills that they are unable to get necessary supplies of American cotton except by paying the higher American prices. This is the season of the year Canadian mills buy the bulk of their needs for the season ahead.

Payment of the subsidy to Canadian mills before import restrictions were raised on manufactured cotton goods would give Canadian mills a decisive price advantage, officials said, over American mills which must pay the higher American price for cotton used in goods for sale in this country.

ICC Gives Roads A New Ruling As Common Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that railroads must obtain certificates as common carriers when substituting motor vehicle service for rail service in connection with their less-than-carload traffic.

"There can be no doubt that the interstate transportation service here under consideration is common carrier service and that the rail carriers must either have authority to engage in common carriage by motor vehicle in its own right, or the motor carriers joining in such service must be authorized to act as such carriers in their individual capacities," the commission commented.

"The southern and western rail carriers, with one exception, utilize in this service either their own trucks, subsidiary, or other motor carriers, all with proper carrier authorization, so that their substitution service presents no difficulties under the certificate provision of the act.

"The situation of the eastern rail carriers and the St. Louis Southwestern Railway is different in that they utilize to some extent so-called contract carriers by motor vehicles in this service. They are the rail carriers who urge that they are shippers in relation to such contract motor carriers and that neither they nor such contract carriers are or should be required to act as common carriers by motor vehicles in their relation to the public.

"If the service is to be performed by motor vehicles owned or leased by the rail carrier, the latter must have authority to engage in common carriage by motor vehicle in its own right, and if the service is performed by motor vehicles not owned or leased by the rail carrier, the motor carrier performing the substituted service must have operating rights as a common carrier."

The eastern railroads and the St. Louis Southwestern were told to file within 30 days applications for authority to act as common carriers by motor vehicle. These applications, the ICC said, will be given prompt attention.

Sugar Deliveries Show Gain for Seven Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported that deliveries of direct-consumption sugar in July by refiners, beet producers and importers amounted to 646,000 tons, against 648,274 in July, last year, although beet producers increased their deliveries from 126,507 to 148,962 tons.

Deliveries in the first seven months of this year from these sources amounted to 3,540,007 tons, slightly more than the January-July total of last year of 3,494,341.

Refiners' stocks on July 31 were slightly larger than a year ago with 382,165 tons of raw sugars and 469,938 of refined. All data are short tons, raw value.

Tractor Sales, Earnings Up

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Caterpillar Tractor Company reported today its July sales totaled $4,518,620, bringing $394,462 net profit. In July, 1938, sales of $4,069,448 left $158,473 net profit. The July figures boosted 1939 showings to $33,979,634 sales, compared with $28,252,109 in the like seven months of 1938, with $2,709,842 net profit against $1,291,087.

Markets React Paradoxically To Russo-German Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Attention in all markets today showed paradoxical response to the surprising announcement of a Russo-German nonaggression pact. In contrast with yesterday's sharp decline on London, Amsterdam, Paris and New York stock exchanges, London's closing prices received in New York this morning showed slight gains both for New York equities and for British Government bonds. In yesterday's market gilt-edge bonds in London suffered their worst drop in several months and two issues fell below normal levies, while the Financial Times stock index dropped 2.4 points. An unusually sharp drop for this slow moving index.

Simultaneously New York prices early yesterday dropped sharply to around 130 on the Dow-Jones Index, lowest level since early July.

By contrast New York opened this morning only fractionally lower and in the first 15 minutes of trading despite the Russo-German news stocks staged a sharp though brief rally and at 11:15 were above Monday's close by substantial fractions.

Commodity markets also reversed the traditional war scare reaction evident on Monday when wheat, world sugar, and lard were strong. Wheat was off fractionally today.

Foreign bonds in this market showed a surprisingly calm response to the news. In place of yesterday's sharp decline in nearly all foreign issues this morning showed steady markets with Italian bonds actually rising.

The foreign exchange situation is extremely confused with heavy pressure on the pound with the British Exchange Fund holding it steady at $4.68 and one eighth cents and buying excess offerings of forward sterling. The Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc are subject to contradictory trends with both premiums and discounts being quoted simultaneously in different shapes on each.

H. F.

Britain Rushes $60,000,000 Gold To Canadian Bank

OTTAWA (CP)—With war clouds ominous on the international horizon, transfers of gold bullion from the British Isles to Canada have increased sharply in recent weeks. Some $60,000,000 worth has been shipped from London to the Bank of Canada bank vaults here within the last two weeks.

While Bank of Canada officials are reticent about the total value of gold in storage here for British customers, it was estimated there might be as much as $450,000,000 of the precious yellow metal in the bank belonging to private customers.

Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank, said the institution, government-owned, was holding "quite a bit" of gold on foreign account "for safekeeping." Deputy Governor Donald Gordon refused to discuss the gold in storage.

A recent statistical survey issued by the bank a month ago led to an estimate of about $325,000,000 at that time. The influx has swollen rapidly since then and the total may reach $500,000,000 within the next few weeks.

Gold here for British and other European accounts, it was pointed out, does not enter Canada's internal economy as it is strictly a storage transaction.

Little publicity has attended the gradual increase in European and British gold in "dead storage" here, but the movement has been in progress for three years and has shown appreciable acceleration only in the last few months.

Income of Copper Firms Expected To Near Level of 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If current trends hold, earnings of copper producing companies are likely soon to be at a higher rate than has obtained at any time since 1929, according to a study of "The Present Position of the Copper Industry" just prepared by Hornblower & Weeks.

A chart included in the study shows the correlation between the trend of copper sales and the prices of stocks of copper mining companies. "In major moves and at important turning points in the past, sales have indicated the turning point in stock prices several months in advance," the firm observes. "The sales curve has been rising steadily since the first of the year. The buying wave that took place in July, 1939, effected the sale of about 182,576 tons of copper to surpass the previous high record for sales in one month. The last buying wave of similar magnitude was followed by a good increase in business and earnings, and a corresponding advance in stock prices."

In addition to the sharp increase in sales to domestic fabricators, the firm notes that there has been substantial buying of domestic copper for shipment abroad. Foreign stocks of copper are estimated to represent only about two months' supply.

The study summarizes financial, operating and general information on three leading copper producers: Anaconda, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Melt Highest Since 1938

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—With an increase of 12 furnaces in blast to a total of 102, consumption of Lake Superior iron ores during July totaled 3,143,337 gross tons, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This was the highest ore melt since the 3,150,073 tons of November 1938 and compared with 2,829,667 tons during June and with only 1,674,721 tons during July last year.

This brings consumption so far this year to 20,114,223 tons, compared with 12,341,008 tons in the like period last year.

The 102 active furnaces at the end of July represented a new high since the 120 as of the end of October, 1937, and compares with but 59 one year ago.

Ore at furnaces Aug. 1 amounted to 24,195,916 tons and on Lake Erie docks 4,311,327 tons for a total of 28,507,243 tons. This compared with 25,861,237 tons one month before and 35,846,160 tons one year before.

Mid-West Refineries, Inc.

NEW YORK—Net income of Mid-West Refineries, Inc., after all charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, was $89,127, compared to $44,233 for the previous year. Earnings per common share, amounted to 35 cents and 18 cents respectively, on 250,000 shares presently outstanding.

Elected Director

© Underwood

Henry C. Alexander

Elected a director of Johns-Manville Corp.

Manville Resigns As Head of Firm; Elect New Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—H. E. Manville, Sr., has resigned as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Johns-Manville Corp. and also gave up his directorship.

Mr. Manville had completed 49 years of service with the company which bears his name and in which over the years he had served in many capacities, including Secretary, Vice-President, and as President from March, 1924, to June, 1927.

In 1927, when the company was reorganized to become Johns-Manville Corporation, he became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. At that time Johns-Manville Corporation began the transition from family ownership to today's widespread public ownership.

It was announced that the post of Chairman would not be filled, and in accordance with the by-laws of the company the President of the corporation, Lewis H. Brown, will preside at Directors' meetings and will continue as the chief executive officer.

George Whitney also retired from the Board after having served as a Director since June, 1927.

Elected to fill one of the vacancies caused by the resignations of these two directors was Henry C. Alexander, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company. Mr. Alexander was admitted to general partnership in the banking firm in February of this year, having been a partner in the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed since 1935. Mr. Alexander has been long familiar with Johns-Manville Corporation and its problems, since for 12 years he acted as the law firm's contact with the company, in their capacity as general counsel.

Associated Gas Tax Claim Settled By Revenue Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the largest tax settlement of its kind on record, the Internal Revenue Bureau has formally relinquished claim to $53,682,000 in taxes levied against the Associated Gas & Electric System.

A Treasury official said that tax abatements announced by the Bureau represent the formalizing of agreements reached several weeks ago between the Treasury and the system.

Under agreement previously announced, the system will pay the Government $8,700,000. Of this sum the system has already paid $3,000,000. The company borrowed the money for this payment with approval of the Securities Commission.

The balance of taxes due will be paid over a period of 5 years. The taxes abated applied to various years from 1929 through 1935. They included:

Associated Gas & Electric Co., of Ithaca, N. Y., $42,928,552; Eastern Utilities Corporation of Wilmington, Del., $3,743,655; Associated Gas & Electric Properties, Boston, Mass., $3,689,009; Associated Securities Corporation of New York, $2,497,927; Florida Public Service Co., Orlando, Fla., $823,822.

Australia Plans To Build Series Of Big Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Plans have been made for the immediate establishment of important manufacturing industries in Australia.

The motor vehicle, textile, tinplate and aluminum industries are among the first that are being considered by the Federal Government. The reason for this choice and for the Government's determination to carry out the program within a year are mainly defence preparedness, conservation of oversea funds, immigration and employment, and the utilization of Australia raw materials.

For the establishment of each new industry, the proposals are that a company should be formed with all-Australian capital, or in combination with capital subscribed by an oversea manufacturing organization. The Government will insist that no single company may be granted a manufacturing monopoly, that any company formed to undertake manufacture will have to be Australian in character and policy, and that prices of all automobiles and other products made in Australia must be reasonable.

In the case of the automobile industry, which thus far has confined itself to building bodies for motors and chassis imported from the United States and Canada, existing facilities will be expanded to include engine plants. The mass production of airplane motors as part of the national defence scheme is also planned.

A tax on the import of automobile parts has already provided a fund of more than £1,000,000 for the subsidization of the industry, and the Government is negotiating with firms that might possibly begin construction immediately.

The tinplate industry is to be established soon in South Australia by the large Australian Broken Hill concern which already has extensive steelmaking and mining interests in several states. A Capital investment of £2,500,000 on the plant alone, and an additional expenditure of £1,000,000 on ancillary services will be involved. The factory would employ 1,000 men directly, and a much larger number in associated industries, it is believed.

Three new cotton mills with capital aggregating £1,000,000, of which the principal one will make canvas and duck for military use, are planned for Sydney. Another £1,000,000 industry for the production and rolling of aluminum will be established by the British Aluminum Company of Australia.

New companies will also begin production next year of newsprint and other paper products, using materials from the forests of Southern Tasmania. These paper mills will eventually supply two-thirds of the annual Australian newsprint consumption of about 1,500,000 tons.

AN ADULT EDUCATION COURSE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *announces*

"THE WORLD AT YOUR FIRESIDE"

One page daily

Oct. 2-Nov. 11, 1939

The World at Your Fireside
Dantzig: Spot on Map but Towers Over Europe
Cross Currents Engulfing Dantzig
Is Dantzig Worth a War? Depends on What 'Dantzig' Is
Minorities: Forced Exit From Tirol
Elsewhere in the News
WPA: Strikes and Made Work
Teachers' Pay: Is Cutting Economy?

As a new step in education through news The Christian Science Monitor offers its readers this equivalent of a full length course in current events. The course is conducted in question and answer style, with a guest "speaker" contributing a special "background" talk. The specimen page above shows the layout; note the arrangement in sections for easy removal for notebook use. Political, economic, educational, and social questions will be covered; and illustrations and bibliographies are included on each subject. Here is an ideal course in world affairs for all study and discussion groups; interesting and informal, yet giving the best thought available on present day problems.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day's sales 848,330
1939 volume to date 137,943,133
1938 volume to date 169,598,673

Leading Stocks Up 1 to 3 Points In Active Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Stocks rallied 1 to more than 3 points in today's market as foreign affairs took a turn to the liking of trading forces.

Irregular trends at the start quickly gave way to a buying spurt that lifted all groups. Dealings, for a time, were lively, with blocks of 1,000 to 3,000 shares changing hands. Profit taking slowed the pace and cut prices around midday. Renewed demand subsequently put quotations at top marks for the proceedings. Activity continued relatively small, however, near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 850,000 shares.

The latest European bombshell in the shape of Germany's announcement of a nonaggression pact with Russia brought considerable initial confusion to Wall Street, as it did to other world markets. Soon, though, the opinion began to gain ground that the new Hitler-Stalin move might at least get the threatening Danzig controversy settled peaceably and postpone war. Short covering, on this theory, together with speculative purchasing from both here and abroad, then brought the recovery push.

Prominent stocks on the forward brush were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Great Northern, Texas Corp., Union Carbide, Loft, Celanese, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward and Western Union.

Modest improvement in the curb was registered for Electric Bond & Share, Aluminum of America, American Gas and Gulf Oil.

Bonds Irregular

U. S. treasuries slipped badly today in an irregular bond market.

The Government securities, traded at an active rate toward the close, declined nearly a full point in some instances.

Even greater declines were registered in most foreign government loans, especially Polish issues. A few German and Italian bonds gained.

Among advances in the corporate list were Studebaker 6s, Portland General Electric 4½2s, New York eCntral 5s, Illinois eCntral 4¾s, and Commonwealth Edison 3½2s.

Such gains were balanced by declines in Continental Oil 2¾4s, Wabash first 5s, New York Central 3¾4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4½2s, and Frisco 4½2s of '78.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled more than a cent a bushel today.

Selling included profit taking, light hedging pressure and liquidation based on swift moving events in Europe following announcement that Russia and Germany would sign a nonaggression agreement.

Strength in securities gave support to belief expressed in some quarters that many financial observers regard overnight European political developments as indicating possible postponement of large scale war. Another factor that tended to restrict buying was the falling off of foreign demand for actual wheat.

Wheat closed ⅝-1⅛ cents lower than yesterday, September 66¾-⅞, December 67-67⅛; corn ½-1 cent off, September 43⅛, December 43-43⅛; oats ¼-⅜ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market experienced the widest break since the September "war-scare" last year today. In late dealings, however, quotations steadied and bottom marks were trimmed considerably. The 3½ per cent war loan, leader of the gilt-edged division, plunged to a record low with a fall of 2⅛ points but later recovered to a net loss of 1⅝. Many industrial shares were also supported at the lower levels. German, Austrian, and Japanese loans dropped. Brokers noted the wide mark-downs were posted despite large selling. Trans-Atlantics held comparatively steady, most losses confined to fractions and there were even a few gainers.

Paris: Bourse quotations broke today when selling orders hit the market and found negligible demand. Rentes closed 95 to 120 centimes lower. Declines among certain internationals ran from 4 to as much as 10 per cent. Citroen lost 12 francs and Suez Canal more than 200. Kaffirs showed a little resistance.

Liverpool: Wheat futures shot up more than 2 cents early today following Berlin reports of a pending Russian-German pact. The market reacted under heavy Argentine selling and general profit taking, however, leaving closing prices 1⅛ to 1⅜ cents a bushel higher.

Uneasy short covering took care of foreign selling and hedging in the cotton futures market. Final prices were unchanged to 3 up.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury August 19 compared with August 19, 1938, comparable date a year ago shown in parentheses: Receipts, $14,115,252.16 ($10,420,991.66); expenditures, $17,469,555.26 ($19,569,460.22); net balance, $2,276,921,478.48 ($2,266,228,067.16); working balance included $1,686,810,577.40 ($1,671,233,836.53); customs receipts for month, $17,419,389.45 ($18,498,295.79); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $622,383,-615.56 ($714,038,272.42); expenditures, $1,-433,308,726.49 ($1,223,818,657.39); excess of expenditures, $810,842,108.85 ($509,779,-729.97); gross debt, $40,661,001,697.86 ($37,-456,767,776.22); increase over previous day, $97,604,543.98); gold assets, $16,369,966,-944.56 ($12,662,316,117.83).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	35	Abbott L(1.60a)	5	63¼	62	62	−1½
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	33¼	33	33¼	− ¾
11	6¾	Adams Ex(.10g)	23	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 21
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	20	19½	20	
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	12	51½	51	51¼	+ ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	A'g 21
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 19
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	5½	5½	5½	
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	9	9	9	−1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	25	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 18
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	162	160½	162	+1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅝)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	A'g 21
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	12⅛	11¼	11⅜	+ ¾
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	38	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
70½	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	71	69½	71	+ ½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	16	32⅞	31⅛	32⅜	+1⅜
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	60	60	60	A'g 18
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	17	17	17	
36¼	16⅜	Am Airlines	5	30¼	29½	30	+2
17⅜	10⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
54½	31⅜	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	40⅜	40	40⅜	+1⅛
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	95⅜	95	95	
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	174	174	A'g 18
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	8	19¼	17⅜	19	+1¼
55	30¼	Am Car pf	2	32	32	32	+1⅜
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	5	15½	14⅜	15½	+ ½
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 7
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 14
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	5½	5½	5½	
11½	8¾	Am Com Alco	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
3⅝	2½	Am Encaus Til	13	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 16
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
19½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	11	19	17¼	19	+1⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅜
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 21
3¼	2⅛	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 21
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	51½	51½	51½	A'g 21
3½	1⅞	Am Ice	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22	22	22	− ¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	5	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
30⅜	14⅛	Am Locomotive	35	15¼	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	2	43¼	43½	43½	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	11½	11⅜	11½	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 21
40½	26	Am Metal (½g)	2	26	26	26	− ⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	35	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
50½	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	18	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅛
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	9	36½	36½	37⅜	+ ⅜
18⅝	9¾	Am Rad & St S	46	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	19	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	− ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	64½	63¾	63¾	A'g 18
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13	13	13	− ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	26	43	41	43	+ ⅜
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	− ⅜
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66	66	66	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	18	22¾	21⅛	22¾	+1¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12	12	12	
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	4	14	13½	13½	A'g 18
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16	16	16	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	78⅛	78	78	A'g 21
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 10
170¼	148	Am T & T (9)	20	163¼	162	162½	+1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	79½	78⅜	79½	+2½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	1	81	80¾	81	+2
153½	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	A'g 18
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	8	5	4¾	4¾	
14⅜	9⅛	Am Water Wks	41	10½	9⅜	10⅛	+ ¾
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	A'g 21
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 21
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	31	30½	30½	A'g 21
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	77	24⅝	23¼	24	+ ¾
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	35	35	35	A'g 21
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	24	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	27	27	27	A'g 19
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 19
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	3	36	35¼	35¼	A'g 10
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	40¼	39	40⅛	+1¼
13	9	Arnold C (½g)	3	9	9	9	A'g 21
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	6	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	19	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 21
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	− ¾
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	40	24⅞	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅜
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	54	53½	53½	+ ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	17	16½	16¾	
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6	6	6	
18	10	Atl G&W ln pf	2	11½	11	11½	+ ½
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	A'g 16
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (½g)	1	51	51	51	A'g 18
6½	4⅛	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 18
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 21
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	59	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	52	10½	9⅝	10⅜	+ ¾
8¾	4	Balt & Ohio	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 19
21½	10½	Barber Asphalt	3	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	25	12⅛	11½	12	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	16	22¼	21	22¼	+⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	7	23½	23	23½	+1
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	A'g 21
9⅛	7¼	Beiding-He (.70)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
73⅝	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29⅜	16⅝	Bendix Av (½g)	48	23⅜	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.80g)	6	20⅜	20½	20½	
55½	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(3½)	1	53½	53½	53½	A'g 21
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39	38½	38½	A'g 21
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	134	56⅝	54¼	55⅝	+1⅝
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	8	17½	17½	17½	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	− ⅛
27	15½	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 18
17⅜	8½	Blaw-Knox	15	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	17¼	Boeing Airplane	40	18⅝	17⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&H (1½g)	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
32	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	8	20	19½	20	+2
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	9	20⅛	19⅝	20	
32	18⅝	Borg-War (½g)	35	25¾	24¼	25	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 15
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	8	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	8	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	37	19⅛	18⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	37	37	37	A'g 21
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	50	49½	49½	A'g 21
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	18	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	43½	42	42¼	+ ⅛
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	10	25½	24½	25⅜	+ ⅛
36	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
19⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	14	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	17	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	14	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
34½	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	3	26⅜	25½	26½	+ ⅝
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	25	17	15⅝	16	
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.30g)	1	12¼	12	12	− ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
9½	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	10	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	A'g 21

C

30⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	3	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+ ⅜
53	48½	Calif p pf (3½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	A'g 2
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	4	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅜
17⅝	9½	Campbell Wyant	2	11	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	21	17¼	16½	17	+ ½
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	3	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31	31	31	− ¾
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅜
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 21
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 18
94½	66	Case(JI)Co (5e)	12	67¼	66	66	−1¼
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	11	40⅝	40	40¼	A'g 21
107½	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	A'g 16
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	53	24	23	23⅝	+1⅜
19½	9½	Celotex Corp	30	9⅝	9½	9⅝	− ⅜
22½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	12	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	•
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9½	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 19
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	6	34½	33	34½	+ ½
13	5⅜	Cert-teed Prod	10	6⅜	6	6	+ ⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	2	18	18	18	A'g 21
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 16
40¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	34¼	32	33⅝	+2
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	A'g 17
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 18

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33¾	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	17⅜	17½	17½	A'g 16
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 19
31½	11¼	Chi & N West pf	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 18
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 21
31½	15⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	A'g 21
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 21
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 15
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 15
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
38⅞	32	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Jul 28
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 17
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 16
1⅞	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¾	⅝	⅝	A'g 18
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10½	10½	10½	
13½	5¾	Childs Co	10	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
85	53⅞	Chrysl Cp'(4g)	245	79½	77½	78⅜	+1⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	12	11½	12	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	4	21	20	20	A'g 21
30⅜	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	26¼	25¼	26¼	− ¼
60⅜	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	8	37	36¼	37	+ ¼
35½	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	17	31	29½	30½	+ ⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	123	123	123	A'g 21
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	A'g 16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	20	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	− ¼
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	6	28	26¼	28	+1⅜
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	−1⅜
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	16	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	6	22	21¼	22	+ ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	105	7	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	2	86⅝	86½	86½	A'g 21
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	−2
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	90	88½	88½	+1
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	16	45	43½	44⅜	+ ⅜
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	109½	109½	109½	− ⅛
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	50¼	49½	50	+1½
110⅛	106	Com Tev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	A'g 14
13⅜	9	Comi Solvents	11	10	9⅝	9¾	
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	84	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	12	68	67⅛	67½	+ ½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	62	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	3	6¼	6	6¼	A'g 21
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	2	23	22¼	23	+ ½
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 19
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	6	18	17	18	+1
8⅛	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	53	30⅞	29¾	30¾	+ ⅝
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	107	107	107	A'g 21
2⅛	1⅛	Con Film I	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8⅛	Consol F pf(3¾k)	5	9⅜	9	9½	A'g 21
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
9¼	6¾	Consol Oil (.80)	50	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 18
3¼	1	Consol'n Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 18
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 18
13	9	Consol'n Oil pf	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 18
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	100½	100½	100½	A'g 21
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	12	10	10	10	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Cont Bak A	10	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Cont Bak B	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10	8⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	10	39¼	38⅛	38½	+ ⅜
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
37¼	29½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	13	33½	33	33	− ⅛
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	14	2¼	2	2	
31½	20⅜	Cont O Del (⅝g)	9	21	20	21	+ ⅝
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	4	23½	22½	23½	+1
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	60

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trade in Cotton Cloth Slackens; Prices Are Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Trading slackened considerably in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week or 10 days and the lull was attributed both to the heat-induced apathy of the traders, and to the nervousness over the European war situation.

Sales volume in standard print cloth yarn constructions dropped to not much more than 25 per cent of the week's reduced output from the looms, but the general market was not quite as slow as these figures would indicate. On a number of constructions demand was quite brisk and buyers were unable to find goods in sufficient volume to cover their needs.

Prices held strong throughout the entire list and in some constructions mills quotations were moved up fractionally in spite of the lack of demand. Privately circulated bulletins issued by the Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and circulated widely among buyers, advised abandonment of hand-to-mouth buying practices, pointing out that while such policies had justified themselves during a period of excess production and high mill inventories of unsold goods they were not suited to the present market conditions, in which mill inventories are abnormally low, production closely controlled and the whole price trend is upward instead of down.

Buyers were urged to cover their needs as far ahead as possible with strong confidence that values could not go much lower but on the contrary could advance quite rapidly owing to the extremely low mill inventories. Furthermore, stocks of goods on hand in distributing channels, the, bulletin said, were lower than usual at this season of the year and did not provide adequately for the period of increased consumer buying which is seen just ahead.

The scramble which took place this week for 45-inch 64x60s was an illustration. This construction is much in demand for use in plisse crepes which have caught public favor this season. Buyers were searching vigorously for spots and quick deliveries of this fabric and failing to find them placed orders for all the mills would take for deliveries extending to October, even at prices which mills had advanced a fraction.

Certain wide sheeting numbers were in a similar situation and buyers who were caught in the squeeze had to pay for their delay in covering vital requirements. Most sheetings were quiet, but very firm in price. With the exception of the wide constructions, commitments were small and mostly for nearby delivery.

Sateens, particularly the carded filling sateens, proved to be another active section of the gray goods list. Round lot quantities were contracted for at fractionally stronger prices, and buyers were trying to place deliveries for October and into November as well as for September goods. Only scattered trading in warp sateens was reported.

Drills and ducks were moving in fair quantity and prices were steady and firm. Standard print cloths have moved only in restricted fashion but have held steady and firm in price.

British Board of Trade Data

LONDON (AP)—Following are the Board of Trade figures for July: total imports £78,250,000; exports of British products £40,250,000; re-exports £3,720,000; total exports £44,070,000; excess of imports £34,200,000.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
30	3½s '41	106.28	106.26	106.28
5	3¾s '47-43	110.4	109.30	109.30
102	3¼s '45-43	109.23	109.18	109.21
20	3¼s '46-44	110.2	110.1	110.2
35	3¼s '46	107.24	107.24	107.24
1	3¼s '56-46	114.19	114.19	114.19
2	4¼s '52-47	120.8	120.8	120.8
150	3¼s '51-46	108.11	108.11	108.11
109	3¼s '52-50	109.20	109.18	109.20
5	3¼s '54-51	107.17	107.13	107.17
29	3s '55-51	111	111	111
10	2¾s '60-58	107.29	107.29	107.29
5	2¾s '59-56	106.30	106.30	106.30
154	2¾s '60-58	106.18	106.8	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alleghany cv 5s '44	71½	70½	71½
21	Alleghany cv 5s '49	61½	61	61
12	Alleghany 5s '50 st	24	23¼	24
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	105½	105½	105½
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	58	57	57¾
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102	102¼	103
4	Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
17	Am T&T 5½s '43	110¼	110¼	110¼
16	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¾	107¾	108
8	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Ana da Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Ang C Nitra deb'67	27	27	27
11	Arm Del 4s 57	99¼	99¼	99
2	Am Del 4s '55	99¾	99¼	99¾
97	AT&SF 4s '95	109	108½	109
6	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
6	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111	111	111
12	A C Line 4½s '64	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	62	62	62
1	Bald Loco 5s40 st	101½	101½	101½
5	B&O rfg 6s'95	20	20	20
2	B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	60	60	60
2	B&O rfg 5s'95	19	19	19
10	B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	19	18½	18½
1	B&O 5s'96 P	19½	19½	19½
11	B&O 5s'96F	19	19	19
2	B&O cv 4½s'60	10¼	10¼	10¼
16	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	10½	10	10½
1	B&O 1st 4s'48	59½	58½	59½
6	Bang Ar cv4s'51st	87	87	87
1	Bang Aroo 5s'43	106	106	106
1	Bell TPa 5s'48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
2	Beth Str 4¼s'60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Beth Stl 3¼s'65	105	104½	104¾
11	Beth Stl 3½s'52	100	99½	100
5	Boston&Me 5s '67	29½	29	29
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	31	31	31
1	Bkly City RR 5s'41	64	64	64
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
16	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	75⅞	75½	75¾
7	Bkly U Gas 5s2'45	113½	113⅜	113½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	97	97	97
15	Bkly U Gas 5s'57	105	104¾	104¾
1	Can Sou 5s'62	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	119	119	119
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118	118	118
1	Can N Ry 4½s'51	117	117	117
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115½	115½	115½
1	Can Pac 4½s'46	95	95	95
4	Can Pac 4½s'60	81½	81½	81½
6	Can Pac 4s perp	69	68	69
3	Carriers & Gen 5s'50	94½	94½	94½
8	Cen Pac 5s'60	46¾	46¼	46¾
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	67	66¾	67
6	Cen R R N J 5s'87	12½	12¾	12½
1	Cen R R N J 5s'87 reg	12½	12½	12½
2	C&O 4½s'92	123	122½	123
5	C & O 3½s'96 D	99¼	99	99¼
20	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	99¼	99	99¼
1	CB&Q 4½s'77	85	85	85
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98⅞	98¾	98¾
2	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	14½	14½	14½
15	Chic Gt West 4s'59	18½	18	18½
1	Chi I&L 5s'66	3	3	3
5	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Chi&NW cv 4¼s'49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	CRI&P 4½s'52 A	6	5½	6
5	CRI&P 4s '88	10½	10½	10½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	110	110	110
5	CCC&StL 4½s'77	46	46	46
1	Clev & Pitts 4½s '81 B	106	106	106
5	Clev Elec 3½s '65	108	107½	107½
3	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	88½	88	88½
4	Clev Un Term 5s '73	79	78½	78¾
1	Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	73	73	73
29	Col & Sou 4½s '80	29	29	29
33	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
55	ComwithEd cv 3½s '58	116	115½	115¾
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
3	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107½	107½	107½
3	Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¼	107	107
18	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
12	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Cuba No Rlty 6s'36	27	27	27
4	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107¾	107¾
1	D&RG West 5s '78	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3	Del Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
2	Del Misaabe&I3½s'62	107	107	107
7	Duquesne Li 3½s '65	109½	109¼	109¼
4	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108	108
10	Erie rfg 5s '67	9	8¾	9
7	Erie rfg 5s '75	9	8¾	9
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	42	42	42
10	Erie gen lien 4s'96	16	16	16
2	Fed Lt&T 5s '42	103	103	103
5	Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7	7
11	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6¾	6¼
1	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	GenStlCa5½s'49	58½	56½	56½
14	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104¾	104½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	80½	80½	81½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80½	80½	80½
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95	95	95
2	Gt Nor 4s 1946 H	85½	85½	85½
11	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73½	73½	73¾
5	Gulf M&N 5½s '50	88	88	88
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
5	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
7	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43½	43½	43½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	46½	46½	46½
24	Ill Cen 4Ks '66	43½	42¾	43½
5	Ill Cen 5s '51	57	57	57
10	IC&CS&NOSs'63A	48	48	48
10	IC&CSL&NO4½s'63	44	44	44
1	Ill St 4½s'40 102 13-32	102 13-32	102 13-32	
1	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97	97	97
5	Interb R Tr 7s'32	55	55	55
2	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	53½	53½	53½
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	57¾	56	57¾
5	Interb RTr rfg 6s '66 ct	55	55	55
8	Int Ot Nor 1st 6s '52	11½	10¾	11½
11	Int Ot Nor 5s '56 D	10½	8½	10½
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	80¼	80	80¼
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	54	54	54
1	Int Paper 6s '55	89	89	89
10	Int Paper 5s '47	98¼	98¼	98½
4	Int T&T 4½s '52	57	56	56

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	138.84	36.76	34.92
Net change	+2.22	+.89	+.47
Previous close	136.61	35.86	34.45
1939 high	154.85	44.21	37.10
1939 low	121.44	34.14	30.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Int T&T 5s '55	59	58	58½
1	KCPitS&Mem 4s '36	25½	25	25
1	K C South 5s '50	67	67	67
5	Kans G & E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
5	Keith (B F) 6s '46	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Kreuge Found 4s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	48¼	48	48¼
4	Lac Gas 5½s '53	51½	51	51
4	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	51	51	51
2	Lac Gas 5s '43	85½	85	85
5	L E & West 3s '47	73¼	72	73
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	13½	13½	13½
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13⅝	12	12⅝
1	Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	55	55	55
10	Liggett & M 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
5	Liquid Carb 4s '47	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86¾	86¾	86¾
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83	82¼	82¼
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
2	Lou & N So Jt M 4s '52	73½	73½	73½
1	Manati Sug 4s'57	27¾	27¾	27¾
56	Manhat Ry 4s'90	56¾	54	56¼
6	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	54	54	54
5	Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
6	MetWSideECh1 4s'38	8	8	8
3	Mich Con Gas 4s'63	102	102	102
10	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	16¾	16	16
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	M-K-T 4½s'78	12½	12½	12½
5	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	27	26¼	27
6	M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	12½	12	12½
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	13½	14½	13½
3	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	13½	13½	13½
5	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	13½	13½	13½
6	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	13½	13	13½
2	Mob & Oh 5s'38	25	25	25
3	Mob & O 4½s'77	21	21	21
10	MonWPubSv 4½s'60	108¼	107⅞	108¼
17	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100	100	100
1	Mor & Essex 5s'55	36	36	36
3	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	34¼	34¼	34¼
3	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
2	Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	108	108	108
2	Mutual Un Tel 5s'41	100¾	100¾	100¾
11	Nassau El 4s'51	41	40½	41
9	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	105¾	105¼	105¾
12	Nat Distil 3½s'49	104	103¾	104
3	Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	128	128	128
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107	106	106
3	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105½	104½	105⅛
1	NO Pub Sv 6s '53B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	N Orl Term 4s '53	68½	68½	68½
2	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	32	32	32
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	51	50½	51
47	NYC 4½s 2013A	46	44	45½
12	NYC cn 4s '98	52½	52½	42½
10	NYC 3¾s '46	72	71	71
1	NYC &HR 4ss'42	81½	81½	81½
3	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	57	56	57
56	NYCh&StL 4½s'78	48	47	48
10	NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
9	NY Lack&W 4s '73A	54¼	54	54
8	NYNH&H 4½s'67	13½	13½	13½
4	NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
13	NYWestchB 4½s'46	103⅜	103⅜	110⅝
3	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102	102	102
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Norf & W 4s '96	123¼	123¼	123¼
1	Nor Am Co 4s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Nor Am Co 2¾s '54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106	106	106
25	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	54	55½
3	Nor Pac 4s '97	69	68¾	69
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43⅓
7	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107	106¾	106¾
1	Ontario Tran 6s '45	107	107	107
2	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	115¼	115	115¼
2	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Pac G&E 4s '64	112	112	112
1	Pen Co 4s '52E	104½	104½	104½
6	Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107	107
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
14	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100⅝	100¼	100½
11	Pen RR 4½s asd'70	97⅛	96¾	96¾
13	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
9	Pen RR 4s '48 st	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
10	Pen RR 3¼s '52	85½	85½	85½
15	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107⅝	107½	107⅝
21	Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	104¾	105¼
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
4	Ph Read&C&I cv 6s '49	3	3	3
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10¼	10¼	10¼
14	Phillips Pet 2s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3	PCC&StL 5s '70A	107	107	107
1	PittCoke&Ir4½s'52	94¼	94¼	94½
16	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	77½	75	77½
3	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12	12	12
10	Pub Svc E&G 5½s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Puritl Bak 5s '48	103	103	103
1	Radio Keith 6s '41	67	67	67
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	51	51	51
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103½	103½	103½
1	Republic Steel 4½s'61	91	91	91
2	Republic Steel 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Richm Herm 5s '52	105	105	105
2	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	8	8	8
6	Safeway Strs 4½s'47	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	StLIM&S4sR&G'33	61¼	61	61
18	St L S F 4½s '78	7¾	7⅝	7¾
10	St L S F 4s '50 A	7¾	7⅝	7¾
5	St L SW rfg 5s '90	8	8	8
1	St L SW 1st 4s'89	61	61	61
10	Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	5⅞	5⅞
1	Sea A L aj 5s'49	1½	1½	1½
4	Sea A L 4s'50 st	8¾	8¼	8¼
5	Sea Ail Fla 6s'35 A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Silesian-Am 7s'41	65	65	65
10	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	107⅜	107½	107½
17	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	106	105¾	105¾
3	Sou Pac 4½s'68	42	41¼	42
49	Sou Pac 4½s'69	42	41¼	42
28	So Pac rfg 4½s'65	47⅝	40½	41⅞
1	So Pac cit 4s'49	41	41	41
4	So Pac 4 Ariz Ore '77	45¼	44¼	45¼
5	South Ry 6⅛s'56	71	69½	71
4	South Ry gen 6s'56	67	67	67
12	South Ry cn 5s'94	84½	84¼	84½
22	South Ry gen 4s'56	52¼	51	52¼
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	109	109	109
5	S W Gas & El 4s'60	105½	105½	105½
1	Staley Mfg 4s'46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Stand Oil N J 2s'61	104¾	104¾	104⅝
2	Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104	104	104
5	Studebaker cv 6s'45	87	85	87
4	Tex Corp 3s'59	104¼	104¼	104¼
50	Third Ave aj 5s'60	10½	10½	10¾
25	Third Ave 4s'60	45¼	44¼	45¼
6	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112	112	112
6	Un Pac 2½s'71	98½	98½	98½
5	Un Pac RR&Ld 4s'52	78	78	78
4	Unit Drug 5s 53	78½	78	78
10	Un Steel 3¼s'48	105	105¼	105⅝
5	Un Stockyds 4½s'51	89½	88½	88½
1	Utah L&Trac 5s'44	101	101	101
11	Utah P&L 5s'44	78¾	78⅝	78⅝
2	Util P&L 5s'59	79	79	79
1	Vanadium 5s'41	101	101	101
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108½	108½	108½
9	Wabash 1st 5s'39	25	25	25
1	Warren Br 6s'55	73	73	73
2	Warren Bros 6s'41	40	40	40
7	Westch Lt 3½s'67	107½	107½	107½
2	West Pen Pw 4s'61E	120	120	120
3	West Shore 4s 2361	48	48	48
1	Westn Md 5½s'52	81¾	81¾	81¾
10	Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	17	17	17
7	Western Un 5s '51	69½	68¾	68¾
2	Western Un 5s '60	67½	67¼	67½
10	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	95½	95	95
5	Youngst S&T 4s'61	105½	105½	105½
7	Youngst S&T 4s'48	103¾	103¼	103¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	39½	39½	39½
49	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78¼	75⅝	76¼
5	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	76½	75½	16½
1	Adriatic El 6s '47	48	48	48
15	Argentine 4½s '48	91½	91½	91½
10	Argentine 4½s ' 71	86	85¾	85¾
26	Australia 5s '55	94½	94¼	94½
30	Australia 5s '57	94½	94	94½
30	Australia 4½s '56	88	87¼	87⅞
6	Belgium 7s '55	110	110	110
1	Belgium 6s '55	100½	100½	100½
1	Berlin City 6½s '50	20½	20½	20¼
36	Brazil 8s '41	15	14¾	14¾
15	Brazil 6½s '26-57	12	12⅛	12
15	Brazil 6½s '27-57	12¼	12⅛	12¼
2	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¼	12⅛	12¼
4	Brisbane 6s '50	98	97¾	97¾
65	Canada 5s '52	109⅛	108⅝	108⅛
4	Canada 4s '60	108⅛	109	109
7	Canada 3¼s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Canada 3s '67	100⅛	100¼	100¼
2	Canada 2¼s '44	101¼	101¼	101⅛
3	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25½	25½	25½
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25½	25½	25½
3	Copenhag 5s '52	78¼	78	78¼
10	Cordoba Pr 7s '42	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	Cuba 5½s '53	101	101	101
23	Denmark 6s '42	92	91⅝	92
11	Denmark 4½s '62	79	78¼	78⅛
4	Finland 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Ger C Agr Bk 6s '60 Jul	23¼	23¼	23¼
5	Ger C Agr Bk 6s '60 Oct	23¼	23¼	23¼
2	Ger C Ag Loan 6½s '58	24	24	24
3	Ger Gov 5½s '65	18	17¼	18
1	Ger Gov 7s '49	20½	20½	20½
1	Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	75	75	75
3	Heidelbg 7½s '50	17	17	17
1	Iseder Stl 6s'48	38	38	38
4	Ital Pub Util 7s'52	42½	40	42½
28	Italy 7s 1951	58	54⅞	58
2	Japan 6½s'54	65½	65½	65½
4	Japan 5½s'65	50½	50	50½
6	Milan City 6½s'52	43¾	41¼	43¼
1	Mtge Bk Chile 6s'57	8	8	8
5	Norway 6s'44	104½	104½	104½
1	Norway 6s'43	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Norway 4½s'56	103	103	103
6	Norway 4½s'65	100¼	100	100
17	Nor Mtge Bk 5s'45	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Panama 5½s'53	104½	104½	104½
3	War-Orl RR 5½s'68	99¾	99¾	99¾
14	Panama 5s'63 A st asd	70	68¼	69½
1	Poland 8s'50	44	43	43
1	Poland 7s'47	37	37	37
7	Poland 4½s'63 asd	36½	35¼	35¼
1	Poland 4½s'58 asd	32	32	32
1	Queensld 6s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Rhine-West 6s'53	23¾	23⅜	23¾
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	73	73	73
12	Rome 6½s'52	52	50¾	52
2	Sao Paulo St 8s'50	71½	71½	71½
5	Sao Paulo St 7s'40	177¼	177¼	177¼
2	Sydney 5½s'55	98	98	98
11	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	49¼	49¼	49½
20	Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79	41¾	41	41¾
1	Westph Un El P 6s'53	20¾	20¾	20¾
1	Yokohama 6s'61	50	50	50

Total today, Aug. 22, 3,170,000; previous day, 4,786,275; week ago, 4,169,000; year ago, 5,121,450; two years ago, 6,935,125; Jan. 1 to date, 1,031,061,450; year ago, 1,138,706,330; two years ago, 1,979,436,275.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Green Mt Pwr pf	$1.50	Sep.	1	Aug. 24
Hamilton United Theaters Ltd 7% pf	$1.50	Sep.	30	Aug. 31
New Method Laundry Co Ltd	6½%	pf		
	$1.62½	Sep.	1	Aug. 21
No Sts Pwr (Wisc) 5% pf	$1.25	Sep.	1	Aug. 19
Tel Bond & Share Co 7% pf	28c	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Tel Bond & Share Co $3 pf	12c	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Wisc P S 7% A pf	$1.75	Sep.	30	Aug. 31
Wisc P S 6% B pf	$1.50	Sep.	30	Aug. 31
Wisc P S 6% C pf	$1.50	Sep.	30	Aug. 31
Yellow T & Coach pf	$1.

Good Housekeeping Denies Trade Commission Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Charges against Good Housekeeping Magazine made by the Federal Trade Commission have no basis in fact and constitute a radical attack on the business of advertising, it is asserted by R. E. Berlin, Executive Vice-President of Hearst Magazines, Inc., in answer to the Trade Commission's complaint of misleading practices just made public.

"In no single case, either in the complaint or during the negotiations, was the Commission able to show that Good Housekeeping had failed to carry out its guaranty which has been in existence for over 30 years," he said in declaring the Commission's charges untrue. Mr. Berlin continued:

"Certain subversive elements, pretending to serve the consuming public but actually motivated by Communistic theories, have persistently been attacking the institution of advertising and Good Housekeeping in particular as a leading medium in the advertising field. This has been evidenced by testimony before the Monopoly Committee when a spokesman of one of these groups denounced advertising as an economic waste. It was further indicated in a speech by a radical member on the floor of the House of Representatives.

"We have information that the sources of many complaints against Good Housekeeping and other publications and advertisers are certain radical and Communistic groups in and out of the Government service who are waging a vigorous fight to eliminate all advertising from magazines and newspapers.

"We believe that the underlying motive of these attacks on advertising is to destroy the freedom of the American press by first destroying its principal source of revenues—advertising. We believe this subversive movement must now be publicly exposed".

British Design Air Liner For 15-Hour Atlantic Jump

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

London to New York service over the "roof of the world"—and none of this "piggy back" or refueling business in the air—is believed to be the goal of current British aviation experiments.

Hitherto secret details of substratosphere planes—now being examined by outside experts for the first time—point the direction that British Empire flying is developing.

Fifteen hours—the time it now takes to cross the United States by air—is all that the trans-Atlantic voyage would consume in these new planes. If all goes well the British Air Ministry expects these planes to be in service next year on British world routes.

No Name Yet

Today they are planes without a name. They will hold enough gasoline, however, for a range of 3,000 miles against head winds of 30 miles an hour, something that only "flying gas tanks" or refueled-in-the-air ships could be heretofore.

One of these air liners will be the "express" of this group with a speed of 330 miles an hour (5½ miles a minute) and it can "coast" at 275 miles an hour. The "locals" are not so slow, either. They will 'cruise" at 250 miles an hour, just 65 miles an hour faster than the average air liner in use today.

Their payload—about 12 tons—would make it possible to tuck a modern fully loaded 21 passenger airplane in their holds. This payload will actually account for the passengers and crew, and a mail and baggage load of 3½ tons—a good many coal bins wouldn't hold it.

Stratosphere Officer

A new thing like this stratosphere craft, of course, often creates new jobs and one of the new positions in this air liner is a "stratosphere" officer. He's in charge of the apparatus that will keep the cabin at the right air pressure and temperature. Clean air will be drawn through the nose of the plane to compressors driven by the two "inside" engines. Just to be on the safe side either compressor will be able to maintain pressure for the entire plane. Pressure cabins will avoid the need for oxygen-breathing apparatus fastened to the passengers themselves.

Brakes on the propellors may sound a bit odd to the layman, but these new planes will have them to prevent the three-bladed ensembles from "pinwheeling" around if they have to be stopped. Also, the blades can be "feathered" like an oar to prevent drag. There will be four of these ensembles driven by 14-cylinder Bristol "Hercules" engines.

Crew's Quarters

Imagine a "sky room" 10 feet long, 9½ feet wide and 7½ feet high. This will be the crew's quarters. In front will be the captain and first officer in side-by-side seating arrangements with the flying controls in front of them. In back of them will be the navigator and his chart table, the radio operator, the flight engineer and his instrument board and a "rest" corner for the off-duty crew. The crew incidentally will be almost half of the passenger list.

British railway car practice is followed in the passenger seating arrangements. Forward is the saloon for four passengers, with a buffet lounge behind it. Mail bags will be stowed underneath these rooms. Two more four-passenger compartments are located on the other side. Opposite these is the "promenade deck" similar to a car corridor, a feature of Empire service planes. Aft is a spacious baggage hold.

Busiest Fall Cruise Season In Many Years Is Expected

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The fall cruise season, which gets under way the Friday before Labor Day, will be the busiest and most varied in years, according to the plans of the major steamship lines. With more than 100 cruise ships scheduled to sail to West Indies and northern seacoast ports during September, vacationists have one of the greatest cruise selections on record. The shortest cruise is one of 3½ days with longer voyages ranging from six to 21 days.

The Labor Day week end will see six famous liners leaving New York for short holiday cruises. These ships will return Tuesday enabling passengers to return to their offices in time for work.

Bermuda and Halifax divide honors equally his year for Labor Day cruises, according to a check made by the American Express Travel Service. The Cunard White Star Georgic, the Holland-America Rotterdam and the Hamburg-American St. Louis will visit Halifax, while the Furness Monarch of Bermuda, the United States liner Washington, and the North German Lloyd Columbus will voyage to Bermuda. Slightly longer Labor Day Cruises are offered by the Swedish American liner Gripsholm, which will sail Aug. 30 for both Halifax and Bermuda, and by the Furness Queen of Bermuda, which will leave Aug. 31 for Bermuda.

* * *

Bicycle riding is one of Germany's most popular diversions and as a result it has become necessary to extend the special bicycle roads. There are now 6,500 miles of them, entirely separated from other highways. The German "bikers," however, have set their goal for 30,000 miles or more of bicycle roads. They hope to have these available within the next few years.

* * *

Australia is being visited by more and more tourists each year, according to Charles Holmes, General Manager of the Australian National Travel Association Continued expansion of Australia's tourist trade, however, will depend considerably upon the provision of more shipping facilities, Mr. Holmes feels. The present services, he says, appeared to be inadequate.

The Empress of Britain, flagship of Canadian Pacific Steamships, will sail on a nine-day Christmas-New Year's cruise, visiting four ports, it has been announced. The 42,500 gross-ton liner will leave New York on Dec. 23 for Port of Spain, Trinidad, La Guaira, Venezuela, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and St. George's, Bermuda, returning to New York on the morning of Jan. 2. This voyage, which starts the Empress of Britain's cruise season, will be followed by six other nine to 12-day West Indies cruises, as well as a 42-day Around South America cruise, sailing from New York on Jan. 26.

* * *

Portable radios are now available for use of passengers on the fast Panama Limited between Chicago, New Orleans, and the Gulf Coast. Especially designed to give good reception when the train is in motion, they are available for passengers in drawing rooms, compartments, and bedrooms, where the train radio cannot be heard. The Illinois Central has arranged this special service at a modest charge.

* * *

So splendid is rail equipment in Sweden that when the King of Sweden is on a train he invariably dines in the restaurant car with other passengers. When the King of the Belgians was in Sweden, he shared a third class sleeper with two ordinary passengers.

* * *

Visitors from many states are now pouring into Michigan for the third annual Peach Festival which is scheduled to take place in South Haven from Aug. 31 through Sept. 3. The peach crop is reported as the largest in 41 years.

* * *

Travel by automobile in Mexico costs very little, according to some figuring done by experts of the Mexican Automobile Association They report that four persons, using a moderate priced car, may drive from Laredo to Mexico City and back, paying hotel bills, gas, and food, for about $18 American money. This includes allowance for a stopover in Monterrey, and is based on use of the best hotels and auto camps on the way. The economy of travel in Mexico is due to the rate of exchange, which gives one five Mexican dollars for one American dollar.

* * *

A special round trip cruise from Los Angeles via the Panama Canal to the east coast of South America, is announced for the Rio de Janeiro of the O. S. K. Line to sail from Los Angeles, Sept. 15, returning to the same port on Nov. 26 The cruise will visit the ports of Curacao, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires southbound and on the return trip will stop at Rio Grande, Santos and Rio de Janeiro a second time, then at Pernambuco and Belem, thence again via the Panama Canal to Los Angeles.

L. F. M.

U. S. Pushes Hunt For Ores Needed In Event of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—This is to be headquarters, for the next year at least, of Uncle Sam's search for domestic supplies of minerals such as manganese, tungsten, chrome, and tin, which this country would need if war should cut off supplies from abroad.

E. D. Gardner, in charge of the local branch of the United States Bureau of Mines, has been given responsibility for carrying on the search in western states, and $250,000 has been placed at his disposal.

Mr. Gardner began in June to make preparations. Passage by Congress of the strategic minerals bill found him ready to begin.

That bill appropriated $10,000,000 for a four-year program sponsored by the War Department. Only $500,000 is available for 1939-40, however. The United States Geological Survey gets $150,000 to look for deposits and report them to the Bureau of Mines. The Bureau gets $250,000 for examination and exploration, $100,000 for developing methods of treating the ores found.

Other Work Dropped

This latter phase of the program will be handled at the Bureau's Salt Lake City office, where R. S. Dean is in charge of metallurgical work. He has been warned that most of the ores sent him for testing probably will be too low-grade or complex for commercial treatment under peace conditions. What is desired primarily is to determine how the metals can best be recovered in case of wartime shortage.

All eight engineers on Mr. Gardner's staff have dropped other work and are devoting themselves entirely to strategic minerals. Eight other engineers have been employed. Until cold weather comes they will concentrate on eight projects in high mountain country where early snows can be expected. Next winter they will investigate deposits at lower elevations.

Projects Selected

The eight selected for summer and fall activity are: Tin deposits in Catron County, N. M., and the Black Hills of South Dakota; chrome near Casper, Wyo., Columbus, Mont., Canyon City, Ore.; antimony in Valley County, Idaho; manganese on the Olympic Peninsula, Wash.; tungsten in Pershing County, Nev.

At each place diamond drilling will be done, trenches and open cuts dug, perhaps some shafts sunk to determine the quantity and quality of ore present. In every case the owner will be supplied with a copy of the report. It is expected such reports will assist them to find capital for operation when the Nation needs minerals.

Government by Poll Utilized by Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The vogue for public opinion polls has led to other uses by city councils in several cities in an effort to find out what the citizens want, according to the International City Managers' Association.

Winnetka, Ill., citizens were questioned by post card to determine whether they wanted a grade crossing elimination program. Replies indicated that they did, and the Council acted accordingly.

Syracuse, N. Y., sent "inquiring reporters" to the polls for four hours one evening to allow voters to speak their views on daylight saving time to guide the City Council.

Montclair, N. J., Council members, puzzling over how to cut expenses, took a post-card poll to find out what services the people wished to maintain, and so learned which ones to cut.

"Although Government by questionnaire' can easily be carried to extremes," the Association comments, "if used with discretion this simple device for sampling public opinion offers great possibilities."

Stop and Go Laws Urged for Walkers

NEW YORK (AP)—Stop and go lights and laws for pedestrians were advocated Aug. 21 at the opening session of the seventh annual convention of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

"The theory that some form of pedestrian control infringes on the liberties of the pedestrian is ridiculous" said Wallace J. Falvey, Advisory Committee Chairman of the National Conservation Bureau, addressing 250 delegates.

"Traffic will flow more easily and pedestrians would transport themselves more carefully if they become subjected to the same law of "stop and go" which applies to the automobile.

Gasoline Prices Raised in Texas

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP)—Texas—leader in the six-state shutdown of crude oil production—was the first Aug. 21 to report higher gasoline prices for motorists.

Floyd Moore, Secretary of the Houston Independent Petroleum Marketers Association, reported some 200 small independent filling stations hiked the price of gasoline approximately three cents a gallon. The stations sell motor fuel manufactured by independent refineries, many of which were without large crude reserves at the time production was halted.

Other larger independents in Houston raised third grade gasoline prices two cents a gallon, Mr Moore said.

Elsehere throughout the six-state area of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Louisiana retail prices were mostly unchanged, although the price of gasoline at the refinery has moved upward since the closing of about 68 per cent of the nation's crude oil production. Leaders predicted further increases in refinery gasoline prices.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Sensational "Blue Ribbon" 21-Card Assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1 up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-G, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 Others. Bonuses; Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 for $1, with name. Costs 80c. FREE Album. 32 designs. One of America's finest 21-folder box. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good profits. Request samples SUNSHINE ART, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest folds, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Pitchburg S-66, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY — Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. F-24, New York City.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY
$21 EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS
21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold. Retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 439 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

Sell 50 Christmas Cards
WITH NAME ONLY $1.00
Customers amazed at SENSATIONAL VALUES. Also 9 GORGEOUS Box Assortments. Deluxe Personal line. Big profits. FREE Samples. HERTEL, 305 W. Adams, Dept. 134-A, Chicago.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DOLL COLLECTORS, ATTENTION — One unique set 12 character dolls, entirely original, hand modeled, dressed in suede; moderately priced. 1997 Hyde St., San Francisco, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue, The Ilkley—Cool spacious rooms nearly opp. The Mother Church; inner spring mattresses; near-by garage; desirable rest and study. MISS SLACK.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

PLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next to First Church of Christ, Scientist; large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Y-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—two-family; first floor; 6 rooms; attractive yard. ASP. 0588.

JAMAICA, N. Y., 89-33 146 St.—3 large, beautiful rooms; heat, hot water; near L. I. R. R. & Ave. Sub and El.

MODERN APARTMENTS
BACK BAY and BROOKLINE
from one room recep. hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 month
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston, LAF 7040

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 201 W. 109th St.—LADY shares her light, airy, 5-room, partly furnished; elevator apt.; sixth floor. (Apt. 22).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 7-1883.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TWO young ladies, employed during the day, desire woman to care for the home and a child of 3. Christian Scientist preferred. Address MRS. NELLIE FIELD, R. F. D. 1, Fitchburg, Mass.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds. $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS

BRENTWOOD 300 1st Avenue Asbury Park, N. J.
Ocean View. Tel. 3443. $17 up weekly with meals. $10 up without. C. S. HOFF

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern - Clean - Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Baths. Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW. CONVENIENT TO WORLD'S FAIR.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Forrest Grove Arms offers comfortable accommodation, excellent meals; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. 71 Grove St., 1 block from Post Rd.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 85 Gainsboro Street—Comfortable rooms; all new innerspring mattresses; by week or day; rates reasonable. Mrs. Simms. COM. 6969.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

N. Y. C., 208 E. 53rd (Apt. 1 Rear)—Single, double; convenient Midtown; homelike, comfortable, airy; easy access to Fair transits.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG woman looking for home centrally located in Medford; quiet family, Christian Scientists preferred. Beacon 5728 (Boston, Mass.).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, new type wearing apparel work; Long Island residents; commission. Write Box 613, Equity, 113 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

IMPORT AGENTS WANTED—We are sole distributors for 1st Class Danish Kiselguhr Pits (Infusorial Earth) and require able agents all over Europe. Best insulation material against heat, cold, sound etc. FISCHER & GABE, Raadhusvej 18, Charlottenlund, Denmark.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast, ideal position, every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80 Lord Street.

CORSETIERES

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Miss M. E. Armstrong, 55 Osborne Rd., representative for Barclay Corsets, individually designed and guaranteed throughout. Tel. Jes. 906.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

YORK—Wanted immediately, house-parlourmaid; between-maid kept. MRS. WILBERFORCE, Delwood Croft, Fulford, York.

POST WANTED

POSITION as company secretary, accountant, office manager or any executive, position desired by gentleman with many years' business experience; highest references. W-1454, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

TO LET OR SELL, modern corner shop, 3 miles LIVERPOOL; two good windows; excellent house accommodation; side private entrance; suitable for any business; occupied for sixty years; outhouse already sub-let. Apply "BELLS," 36, South John Street, Liverpool.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

AN ECONOMY to live in these modernized hotels. Lifts, P. O. 'phones. Excellent Food. Low terms.

EMBASSY Bayswater Road, W. 2 Bay. 2131. From 3 gns.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT, 48-52, Queensborough Terrace, W. 2. From 2½ gns. Bay. 0131

42-44 HARRINGTON GDNS. S. W. Ken. 5483. Terms from 2 gns. Bed and Breakfast from 28s.

KENSINGTON 118, Queen's Gate, S. W. Ken. 1172. From 3 gns. Close Tube and Museums. Central heating.

WEST LONDON Bay. 5118. Ft. 2½ gns. Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2. Leads into Garden. Resident Directress (all hotels) Mrs. Leman.

Alton Court 34 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. & C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

Bishops Offley Manor for peace and quiet
On the borders of lovely Shropshire. Own grounds. From 2 gns. G. B. TOBEY, Bishops Offley Manor, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
60 rooms (16 due South & ground floor). Lounges. Recreation Room. 4 acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 4½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH CHRISTCHURCH ROAD **BELGRAVIA**
Facing Christian Science church; 3 mins. sea; 24 bedrooms, exceptional comfort; excellent cuisine; modern; from 3 guineas. Phone 857.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner. Hotel facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C. near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — 'Craigrie' Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Sycourne 1180.

COAST OF SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
Whoever find it, return, and recommend their friends.

EASTBOURNE for HOLIDAYS
The BELGRAVE for COMFORT
THE BELGRAVE, one door from centre of Promenade. REFURNISHED MORE COMFORTABLE THAN EVER, is the ideal hotel. H. & C. in bedrooms. Faultless service. RENOWNED FOR EXQUISITE CUISINE. INCLUSIVE SUMMER TERMS p. w. fr. 3½ gns. Tariff, Res. Directors, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. F. Reed.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. Open for meals to non-residents. A. A. (Three star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 232.

LONDON
HOTEL FORTY
36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites. Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating H. and C. Water. Telephones in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter.
INSPECT THIS DELIGHTFUL AND MODERN HOTEL.
MODERATE TERMS. WRITE FOR TARIFF
Tel. BAY. 1401 Grams.: FORTEEOTEL

London, You Will Enjoy Staying at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 5, WES: 2828
The charm and hospitality of home at moderate cost. Single, with breakfast, from 2 guineas. Double from 3½ guineas, en pension terms 20/- extra.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

ENGLAND
(Continued)

LONDON **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension. 10/6 daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5628
123-125 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8. H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

LONDON **Queens Gate House**
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7236.
Two minutes South Kensington Station.
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3.13.6 en pension. 12/6 daily. 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3618
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON **CAMBRIDGE HOUSE** Museum 1399
12 and 13 Montague St., Russell Sq., W. C. 1. Opposite British Museum. H. and C. water and gas fires in all rooms. £3.3.0 en pension. 9/- daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON: Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 2306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

SHANKLIN, Sherwood Private Hotel, Hope Rd.—Direct sea views with no obstructions. ½ minute bathing beach; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Revill. Phone 2189.

Southport—Clifton Hotel. Promenades, A.A., R.A.C., Lift, Orchestra, Dancing, Tennis, Golf, Bathing Garage. Tel. 4141. Telegrams Marine.

St. Leonards-on-Sea ABBOTSFORD Warrior Square
Private hotel overlooking gardens and sea; excellent cuisine, electric lift, H. and C.; reasonable terms. Tariff: MISS N. V. STRUTT.

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911
Telegrams, Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and Cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. S. HALE.

TORQUAY TOWER HALL HOTEL. Central heating, H. and C., luxurious beds all rooms; first class cuisine, from 3 gns. Mrs. S. Bourne.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS—"New Victoria," Broadway; central, modern comforts, hot and cold; dancing; bathing from hotel. Write tariff. Phone 1670.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min. church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating, quiet, moderate. Tel. 24841.

EDINBURGH—Guests, attractive home; West End; central, day or week; full or partial board; recommended; moderate terms; garage. Phone 27975. Miss Turcan, 47 Manor Place (3).

GLASGOW—Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.; 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO-PARADISO, Espianade Hotel—Best recommended Family Hotel on the lakeside with garden terrace; private beach; every comfort. Pension from Fr. 9.-

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

ROBERT OATES
45 years experience in
Groceries and Provisions
Hillside Store
19 Drinkwater St., Douglas. Ph. 1551

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS., LTD.
General Drapers
NEW SPRING SHOW OF COATS, COSTUMES, SUITS GOWNS, HATS
Church St., also Scotland Rd., Nelson

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
DIADEM QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

BLACKBURN

Millinery
Constance Crawshaw
13 Lower Audley St. (Nr. Darwen St. Bridge)
KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY

BLACKPOOL

MAREE
Hairdresser and Beauty Specialist
Permanent Waving a Speciality
5 Roseway, Blackpool S. S.
Tel. S. S. 41866

BOLTON

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND-TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE. Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice.
Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

Choose MASCOT Shoes for
STYLE COMFORT LONG LIFE
Agents for Men's and Women's MASCOT SHOES
C. H. BESWICK, 3-5 Churchgate
Phone 324

ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele. 3977

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

GARDEN EQUIPMENT
Mowers from 17/6. Atco, Greens and J. P. Super Motor Mowers, Cash or Deferred Terms; Roller Mowers from 62/3; Rollers from 18/6; Stone Bird Baths from 9/11; Spades, Forks and All Garden Tools; Trellis and Square Mesh Fencing; Couch Hammocks from 59/6; Folding Shelters from 13/6; Tub Chairs from 4/6; 3 ft. 6 ins. Rustic Seats, 9/11. Everything for the Garden at Better Value Prices.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.,
Bond Street and Aldermanbury
Open Every Saturday Until 8

MANSFIELD

MABEL TAYLOR
33a, Rosemary St.
Fresh Daily Supplies of FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Personal Attention
Orders Called for Daily

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds : : Bulb : : Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

DERBY

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete House Furnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS STATIONERY GIFTS PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18, St. Peter's Street, Derby

Arthur Bradbury
General Decorator and Painting Contractor
3, Loudoun Street, Derby
Est. 1906 Tel. 46181

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Clothes that Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone your orders: Honley 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT
COLLINSON'S
CAFES & RESTAURANTS
23, King Edward Street,
47, Albion Street,
23, Wellington Street

ARE WETHERALDS YOUR DECORATORS?
147 Park Lane, Leeds Tel. 23784
We Specialize in Church Work
WALTER BARKER LIMITED
For Good Groceries and Provision
19 Roundhay Road, Leeds
235 Roundhay Road, Leeds
Hyde Park Corner, Leeds
87 Great George Street, Leeds
Street Lane, Roundhay
194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193, Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN Ltd.
for the largest selection of
RODEX COATS
Gordian and other Tweeds. Camelhair and real Cashmere, from 4½ gns.
All Sizes Stocked
44-50 BOLD STREET

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 5016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAIL OR FAREWELL!
There's nothing quite so nice as a box of
Cliftons
Chocolates
Your friends will appreciate such a nice gesture on arriving or departing.
*From Clifton Shops in Manchester and district, also Bolton

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Mrs. Raccoon's Cubs

A Story for Children

Freddy picked up his spoon and dipped it in his porridge. "What do you think, Nurse," he said. "I saw a raccoon today on the bank of the stream."

Nurse did not answer. Nurse just stood there staring at Freddy's hands.

"Freddy," she said, "did you wash your hands?"

"No," Freddy said. "Sorry."

He hopped up and went to the bathroom turning the tap. Nurse heard the water splashing. Nurse waited and out he came, his hands white and clean.

"It's the first time I ever saw a raccoon, Nurse," he said. "They have dark circles around their eyes." He went back to his porridge, scuffing his feet.

"Freddy," Nurse said, "you must lift your feet when you walk. It's not good form to scuff."

Freddy sat down. "O bother manners," he said. "I wish I were a raccoon with a bushy tail then I shouldn't have to think of manners."

"Oh-ho, my little man," Nurse cried. "Do you think a young raccoon isn't taught his manners?"

Freddy was so surprised that he forgot his porridge. He sat staring at Nurse, his spoon in hand.

"What do you mean?" he asked.

Nurse smiled. "Eat your porridge," she said, "and I'll tell you. Once long ago when I was as young as you are I was playing by the stream. It was a summer night and the moonbeams danced across the water."

"I know," Freddy said, "and there were queer shadows behind the rocks."

Nurse nodded. "That's it, and do you know that presently I saw what I thought were shadows walking out from behind the rocks. But not at all. What do you think? It was Mrs. Raccoon and her two cubs."

Freddy's eyes sparkled. "Did you sit very still, Nurse, and watch?"

"Of course," Nurse answered. "Mrs. Raccoon walked daintily on her toes, so did one of her cubs, but the other little cub walked with his feet flat on the ground. When they got half way down the bank of the stream, Mrs. Raccoon scolded him and made him walk on his toes."

Freddy laughed.

"It must be bad form for raccoons to walk with their feet flat on the ground," he said.

Nurse nodded and went on, "Now when Mrs. Raccoon had got quite close to me she discovered some food lying on the bank. She stopped, so did the two little cubs and every one of them picked up a piece of food. Mrs. Raccoon and one little cub went straight to the water's edge and washed their food before they ate it."

"Did they really, Nurse?" Freddy asked.

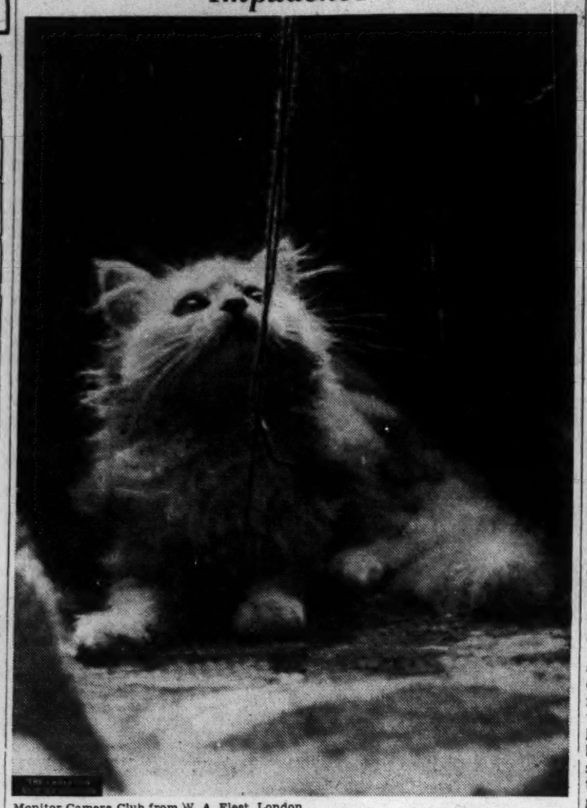
"Yes, really," Nurse answered. "Only bad mannered raccoons eat their food without first washing it, and that little cub gobbled his right up, so of course Mrs. Raccoon was obliged to remind him of raccoon good manners, which she did with a cuff on his ear."

"Oh," Freddy said, and he looked hard at his porridge bowl.

Nurse put out her hand and lifted Freddy's chin gently until he was looking straight into her eyes. "Listen," she said,

"Each little animal
Like each little lad
Must learn the difference
'Twixt good form and bad."

Impudence—



Monitor Camera Club from W. A. Fleet, London

What's more interesting than a string to a kitten?

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is in his holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before him.* HAB. 2:20.

Daily Quotation

OH, sweet content, that turns the laborer's sweat
To tears of joy, and shines the roughest face;
How often have I sought you high and low,
And found you still in some lone quiet place.

—W. H. DAVIES

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes the Grain in Wood?

In trees, a new zone of wood is produced every year, and the successive zones or annual rings are commonly plainly marked and form the grain of the wood. The part of the ring formed in autumn is harder than the spring growth and takes a finer polish. In lumber from oak trees, the smooth, pale portion is the autumn growth, while the darker rougher portion grew in the spring.

Disregarding knots, the fibers and other characteristic elements of a tree trunk or branch usually run parallel to the length of the tree or branch. Such wood is known as straight-grained. Lumber from such a tree that was sawed in a direction not parallel to its sides is known as cross-grained.

However, the grain of the trunk and branches occasionally runs in a spiral manner, somewhat like the stripes of a barber pole, as though the tree had been twisted about its long axis. In this event the grain is known as spiral or torse (from the Latin torsum, "something twisted"). Lumber cut

Block of oak, showing annual rings and grain

from such trees is inevitably cross-grained.

In some trees the grain pursues a snakelike or undulating course, and when the waviness is considerable, the grain is known as curly, as in the curly maple.

Knots are the bases of branches embedded in the tree trunk, and produce a corresponding change in grain direction.

The knobby lumps known as burrs on certain trees, have a structure similar to that of a number of branches crowded together, and of similar construction is the bird's-eye maple.

The striking symmetrical grain patterns sometimes seen on pianos and other fine cabinet pieces is obtained by laying end to end two successive boards sawed from the same log. In sawing mahogany and other fine woods, the boards are often kept in the exact order they were cut, so that any two consecutive boards would produce a symmetrical grain design.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Useless Detour

"Did you visit the art galleries when you were in Dresden?"

"We didn't need to. Our daughter paints."—Der Brummer.

Would Save Shoe Leather

"We have been walking out together for three years and I am thinking it is time—"

"That we got married?"

"No; that one of us bought a car."

Evidence of It

The soil, you might almost say, is in his blood. He comes of good old yesman stock that goes back for centuries.—Provincial Paper.

The film industry must be older than we thought.—Humorist.

Fixing Things Up

A clergyman and his wife were receiving a visit from a parishioner. The parson's small daughter, aged eight, walked up to the visitor and, gazing intently at her, said:

"Oh, my; but aren't you plain!"

Her mother was embarrassed and horrified. "Whatever do you mean!" she gasped. "Apologize at once!"

"I only meant it for a joke," replied the child.

"Well," said her mother, hoping to smooth things over, "it would have been a much better joke if you had said, 'How pretty you are!' "—London Tatler.

—and Dignity

Monitor Camera Club from Max Hayek, Vienna

A young lioness displays drawing room decorum

Peace Points

There is no guarantee against entanglement in a world war except diplomacy which prevents the war.—Walter Lippmann.

The only way to stop it [the war racket] is by conscription of capital before conscription of the nation's manhood. One month before the Government may order the young men of the nation to be killed, it must serve notice of conscription on the country's capital.—Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

MEATS
GROCERIES
FOOD ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES ON LIVING COSTS.
WE DEMAND SHORTER WORKING HOURS
AND LARGER ALLOWANCES
THE AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE AVERAGES AT LEAST 50 HOURS OF WORK A WEEK— TEN HOURS MORE THAN THE INDUSTRIAL 40-HOUR WEEK.
THERE IS $51.96 IN CIRCULATION FOR EVERY PERSON IN THE U.S.
$

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'As Ye Mete'

Boston

Because of financial reverses, a family of eight (mother, father, and six young children) were finally forced to give up their house. The grandparents then opened wide their doors and welcomed them in.

This Samaritan home had long been a veritable haven for young and old, stranger and friend. It had fed the hungry and had sheltered and mothered the discouraged and lonesome ones. It had shared the confidence and aspirations of young people who reveled in the joyousness of its hospitality, and it had bountifully spent its substance on all who seemed in need.

Several years passed by, then certain failures in the grandfather's business and inadequate lucrative returns from positions secured by the father brought about a condition of lack which again seemed to threaten. Among pressing obligations was a large sum for taxes, which must be paid the following month.

One day the grandmother received an invitation to lunch with a friend in the city. During the conversation she expressed a great sense of joy in her faith in God, without which, circumstances could at times seem very dark indeed. The friend asked a few questions and learned something of the stress of present family conditions.

Nothing more was mentioned, but after a pleasant afternoon, when her guest was departing, the hostess said, "R——, I am going to help you." She stepped into the next room, and returned and placed in her friend's hands four $100 bills—the exact amount of the taxes.

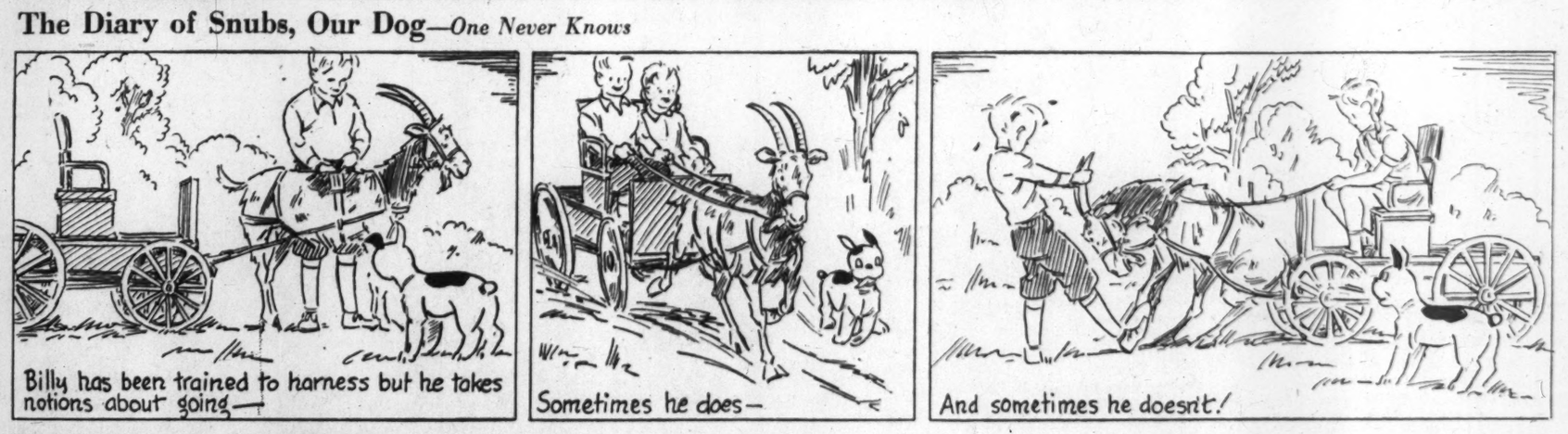
"On looking over recent accounts," she continued, "I was surprised to find a much larger sum than I expected. This seemed at first a mistake; but after checking it again, I found that it was correct, and I am more happy to give it to you than you can be to receive it."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Inventor Talks*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU MEAN WE'RE PRISONERS HERE ??
NOT EXACTLY — BUT I MUST BE SURE YOU DIDN'T COME HERE TO SPY ON ME !
WHY WOULD WE SPY ON YOU ?
BECAUSE I'M AN INVENTOR — THAT'S WHY! COMING HERE AFTER THIS CUP MAY BE AN EXCUSE / IT WASN'T SUPPOSED TO BE IN THE SATCHEL
BUT I GUESS YOU DON'T LOOK LIKE THAT SORT! YOU SEE, THE SATCHEL REALLY CONTAINED A CARBURETOR FROM THE BLUE ARROW RACING CAR. —— I AM INVENTING A NEW TYPE THAT WILL USE A NEW FUEL...
L. Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Never Knows*



The Adventures of Waddles—*A Ticklish Situation*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW THESE ARE JUST PLAIN ROCKS," I QUACKED, "BY SOME QUEER PRANK OF NATURE STACKED.
GRANITE--MARBLE--SANDSTONE--SLATE? I'LL STOP HERE AND INVESTIGATE."
I WALKED UP TO A GROTESQUE SHAPE; ITS SIDE I GENTLY TRIED TO SCRAPE.
IT SHOOK AND SHIVERED COMICALLY, AND CRIED OUT, "STOP! YOU'RE TICKLING ME."

England

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd., 125-127 West Street
CAR REPAIRS
PANEL BEATERS
COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

OXCROFT Britain's Best HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184 23185, 23186 and 23125

J. McShaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR and Branches

Alfred Grindrod & Co. for CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON Ltd.
For choice selection of tinned and bottled fruits, groceries and provisions
41, London Street, Southport
Est. 1881 Phone 2153

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a Very Cordial Invitation to Visitors to "WALK THRO"
Their Store at Convenience Cafe, Reading Room: Post Office

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
Quality Confectioners
Branches throughout the district

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers
Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Views of Edinburgh—2/6 per book
D'Oyleys, Serviettes and Sandwich Papers.
Have your address die stamped or printed
Large selection of Notepapers, Writing Blocks, etc., always in stock.
Macfarlane & Dickson
Stationers and Printers
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

Bacon, Cheese & Buttermen
Hugo Gibson & Co.
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146-7

GLASGOW

New Season's FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments are now being shown at
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone 2389 Douglas

HAIR MATTRESSES
CLEANED AND RE-MADE INTO SPRING INTERIOR IN SUPER DAMASK TICK
6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. 65/- | 6ft. x 4ft. 75/- | 6ft. 6in. x 4ft. 6in. 95/-
'Phone Central 949, or, on receipt of p. c., motor will lift and return mattresses.
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

WENDY'S RESTAURANTS
At 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10.45 p.m. for snack suppers

Call and Hear the HAMMOND ORGAN at the SOLE AGENTS
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-143 High St., Ayr, & Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Realities

The first reaction of most European capitals to news of the German-Russian move toward a non-aggression pact is that this development alters the European situation in almost every particular. From now on a new set of "realities" must engage the diplomatic realists.

From now on the peoples of the world must wrestle mentally with utterly new possibilities. Their previous efforts to keep courage high, to weigh intelligently the significance of day-to-day developments, to find peace along trails which had been marked and re-marked throughout many months may appear fruitless and as ephemeral as grass which the wind passeth over.

This is the human reaction in those countries whose peace hopes were based on the prospects of success for the Anglo-Russian alliance, and possibly even among some people living under governments which prefer to see that alliance thwarted. Yet there are many who will not be staggered by the surprise, who will not feel themselves suddenly without a compass in a sea of doubt. For these did not put their trust in princes or in the sons of men.

What are the realities in the relationships among nations on which Christians can predicate their attitude toward a world which Jesus said would pass away "but my word shall not pass away"? Some of them are: that neither a world revolving around a totalitarian Axis nor one dependent for peace on the sheer extent of force embodied in a so-called "peace" front is worthy to be thought of as God's creating; that the success of true democracy depends on the peoples' understanding of Christianity, and that conflicting ideologies have no place in that kingdom of which the Bible assures us there shall be no end; that as all men are brothers and their brothers' keepers, so nations are of one family, and none so small as to lose nor so great as to defy the protective power of an impartial Father.

These things were true when first the British announced they were sending a mission to Russia. They are as true even while Herr von Ribbentrop entrains for Moscow.

A noted diplomat the other day said that only a miracle could now avert war. Many of his colleagues would have said that only a miracle could produce a German-Russian political understanding. The announcement that one has become probable will surprise some people more than would peace. But those, of whatever nation, race or religion, who keep their eyes steadfastly on the realities which Christianity has revealed as unchanging can say with Paul that none of these things move them, knowing as he knew that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

A German-Russian Pact

Just when the man in the street—or the busy diplomat—thinks he's got the map nailed down for a few minutes along comes something like the Russian-German non-aggression pact. Trench warfare may have destroyed the old "liberty of movement" the military men talk of, but certainly diplomacy seems still to have room for imagination. For several months the world had been thinking in terms of supposedly rigid line-ups—the Rome-Berlin-Madrid-Tokyo Axis vs. the British-French-Polish-Rumanian-Greek-Turkish-and-Probably-Russian Alliance. Today that alliance-map looks like a jumbled picture puzzle.

To say now how far-reaching will be the effects of the announced pact would be even more foolish than predictions made before the Russians and Germans sprang their surprise. It is not even possible to say that this coup will end the present crisis. That apparently is the German hope, and Berlin is playing the news for all it is worth—perhaps more. But in Warsaw there is a sturdy declaration that nothing has changed and Poland is ready to resist. The Poles point out that they still have a non-aggression pact themselves with Russia, and close students of Eastern European affairs have believed for some time that Russia intended to stay neutral and to furnish supplies to both sides.

The Poles might be able to get about as much from or through Russia under the new pact as they would under a Russian-British treaty. Indeed it is even being said that this is only another move by Russia to raise the price of an agreement with England, that Moscow might hope now to get British consent to "protect" the Baltic States. If the pact with Germany is like Russia's other non-aggression agreements it will have an escape clause, either party being released in case the other attacks a third country. If Germany attacked Poland, Russia would not be bound.

Its psychological effects may be the most important results of the pact—which incidentally has not been signed. It is manifestly desired in Berlin to be a jolting blow to the "peace front," with the immediate result of compelling Polish agreement to partition. Present reports indicate that such a result appears to be accepted in London. But if Warsaw maintains its present belligerently firm attitude, German hopes may be disappointed. The British pledge would still hold, should Poland decide to resist.

In any case, too much meaning should not be read into the Berlin announcement. Certainly it should not be assumed that this is the prelude to a much-dreaded German-Russian offensive alliance by which they would divide Eastern Europe between them and then tackle the West. Basic interests of both appear too much opposed for that. Other German-Russian treaties, such as that of Rapallo in 1922, have amounted to little. And the probability is that a non-aggression pact will do no more than immobilize Russia in case of a Polish-German conflict. Its biggest benefits to the Reich are likely to appear in immediate diplomatic aid, not in later military help.

How big that diplomatic aid is may depend on how much fear it arouses in the "peace front." Calmness and resolution may largely nullify it.

Hope for Commuters

An opportunity for substantial service presents itself to the committee appointed by Governor Saltonstall to examine the rail transportation situation in Greater Boston. The Governor has wisely directed the committee not to limit its consideration to the 130 stations which the New Haven is closing to passenger service on the South Shore; for the dwindling patronage and rising costs that have brought the New Haven to reorganization under the bankruptcy laws are also a vivid threat to the other rail lines serving Boston.

It should be patent to the most casual observer that the attractions of rail service must be multiplied many times to bring motorists back to the trains. This, however, does not appear to be insuperable. The chief necessity would seem to be some means of co-ordinating rail and El service, so that commuters might board one car and remain on it while it whisked them from suburb to subway. If busses were concentrated on acting as feeders for this combined service, and if total commutation fares were kept at a reasonable figure, there is reason for supposing that numbers would return to the rails.

This would be an especially happy solution for Boston, a city, to say the least, not suited for the augmented auto traffic and parking that has arisen in recent years.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Glenn Cunningham, champion miler, for his encouraging letters to young people who write him that they cannot see that the future holds much promise. Radio listeners who turned to the Hobby Lobby a few evenings ago, learned about Glenn's hobby when he was introduced by the program mistress for the occasion, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. The text of his letter of encouragement (he has written thousands of them) consists simply of telling his own experience—how he refused to accept a verdict that, after being burned about his legs while he was still a boy, he would never be able to walk again. Surely many who heard him must have found their thoughts turning outward, and in turning, found people in need of something they had to give.

It is claimed that the average middle-class American household contains between 900 and 1,400 items of furnishings. When it came to Junior's room there's no doubt that the figures took a considerable spurt upward!

Popular summer illusion: That a white summer suit remains white the second day it is worn.

If this be stallin'. . . .

The Bookshelf

Evangels in Kurdistan

From Boston on June 18, 1849, sailed George Whitefield Coan, newly graduated from Williams College and the Union Theological Seminary of New York. With him sailed Sarah Power Coan, his wife, to become a homemaker and co-missionary on the inhospitable Plain of Gawar in Kurdistan.

After 90 days on the water, they took caravan at Trebizond on the Black Sea. Six weeks later they reached Urumia. By regular commercial airlines today, the trip would require three days at most, from Boston. By sea, rail, and highway, it could be done in two weeks.

* * *

YESTERDAYS IN PERSIA AND KURDISTAN (Claremont, Calif.: Saunders Studio Press. $2.50.) is the smooth-flowing narrative in retrospect, written by the Rev. Frederick G. Coan, son of the pioneer and himself a lifetime missionary in that remote land of crags and marauding Kurds.

Early in the experience of the elder Coan, a woman burdened with toil and age set him right about the hominess of a region he found forbidding. Meeting her resting beside the path, he thought she looked weary, and so began his missionary work with a parable. He described a land where no thieves lurked, where streams of living water flowed, where a wonderful King ruled in justice and love. And best of all, ". . . that Great King has sent me to invite you to that land and to show you the way to it."

She looked at him intently and then gazed at the rugged mountains and bare rocks and answered, "What? Go and leave all these dear rocks? Never!"

* * *

The first missionary home in Memikan is described as one room joined by an open door to the stable, and located in "a small, dirty, Christian village of some twenty houses, situated on the western side of the plain of Gawar that is 7,000 feet above sea level." Here the elder Coans set up housekeeping in the middle of November, 1851. They had brought with them from Urumia a small window with four panes, and through that window glimmered the only light for their combined living room, kitchen, bedroom, reception room, and school. Sunday church services (Presbyterian) were held in the stable because it was warmer there.

Yet Sarah Coan, and Ida Speer Coan in her turn, made homes wherever the missionary call took them. There were many lone watches when the men rode on distant circuits. Much of the book describes adventures on those pioneer tours. Deep insight is given into the character of a little-known people and their austere land.

Dr. Coan's story is continuous to 1923, and then intermittent to 1930. The World War destroyed most of the missionary establishments erected during a century, but Dr Coan ends his book with confidence in a power beyond the reach of time and change.

R. H. S.

Why Not a Gas Mask for the Ears?

A Lake in Mid-River

The Mississippi "Up North": V.

No one on the St. Louis-St. Paul cruise of the Golden Eagle was prepared for the beauty of the Upper Mississippi. Some of us had read the effusions of the nineteenth century excursionists, but these rhapsodies are so perfervid they bill their own discount. Looking back now I can see one thing which should have furnished an earnest of what was in pleasant store for us. In 1805-6 Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike led a military expedition to the headwaters of the Mississippi. You will search his succinct journal in vain for one aesthetic comment on the scenery until he reached the site of what is now Winona, Minnesota, more than five weeks and 500 river miles from his starting point, St. Louis. There he and three of his party climbed the hills behind the prairie. "We had," he writes, "a most sublime and beautiful prospect, a prospect so variegated and romantic that a man may scarcely expect to enjoy such a one but twice or thrice in the course of his life."

At St. Louis the banks of the Mississippi are comparatively low. But they rise in height gradually as you go north. From Rock Island up to the entrance of the Wisconsin at Prairie du Chien we steamed through a crescendo of natural beauty, a majestically wide valley lined with precipitous limestone and sandstone bluffs from 300 to 600 feet high. Occasionally, where the bottoms widen out, the line of bluffs wanders away from the water's edge only to return farther upstream. Where tributaries cut through the bluffs to reach the river you find the towns in their draws. Here and there the steady anonymous line of bluffs breaks and rises into individual rocks and pinnacles, with individual names: towering Queen Bluff, weirdly white Sugar Loaf, and conical Atchafalaya. Sometimes a particular stretch of bluff will have the fortress-like look of a mediaeval castle. In places the exposed sandstone glitters with the play of high color. Islands dot the river. Shores are green to the water's edge.

* * *

As we passed Wabasha Prairie, with its foreground of grassland and background of hills, I showed a group of passengers an old engraving of the place, a picture full of Ossian gloom. "Looks like someone out here wrote a description of the place to the artist in New York and he drew this picture from it," spoke an energetic Middle Western voice. That remark goes for many an old print when you compare it with its subject.

Just above Wabasha is Read's Landing. Once a famous port for logs and raftsmen out of the Chippewa River, it has declined with the industry which mushroomed it into activity. Just above here you get a surprise. The river opens, dilates into a hill-encircled lake, 22 miles long and from one to three miles wide. This is the beautiful, and, according to the old chroniclers of the river, treacherous, Lake Pepin. In the old days wind and ice here destroyed many a steamboat and log raft.

But we struck it at sunset on a fine summer's day when the low sun's rays were a long thrust of light from the brilliant amethyst and gold of the west to the lack-lustre gray of the east. As we approached Point No Point, the gold ball of the sun gradually came out from behind that bold headland, and soon we were steaming west into its steady almost blinding stare. Across the lake lies Maiden Rock, a long rampart-like bluff of exposed limestone between two draws. Legend has it that the Sioux Indian maiden, Winona, cast herself off this rock rather than marry a man she did not love. Her story causes Lieutenant Pike to break down again. "A wonderful display of sentiment in a savage!" he exclaims.

* * *

Almost anyone with the rudiments of American history has in his memory an image of De Soto; a "stout Cortez"-like figure shading his eyes with his hands, while he peers across the broad Lower Mississippi. But the history of the Upper Mississippi, like its scenery, is much less generally known. Yet there were settlements of white men here before the founding of Philadelphia. Joliet and Marquette paddled into the Upper Mississippi from the delta of the Wisconsin as early as 1673. And seven years later Father Hennepin and two other Frenchmen discovered Lake Pepin. Originally Indian and then for over a century French, this country still bears the Indian and French impress in its place-names and its folk-lore. Some of these names have undergone a curious syncopated Anglicization. The Zumbro River, for instance, was called by the French *Rivière aux Embarras*, from the difficulty they experienced in pushing up it, and English-speaking tongues have made out of *Cap à l'Ail* (a famous bluff above Prairie du Chien) the appropriately Italian-looking Capoli.

The Upper Mississippi is a northern landscape. When I got up, the first morning out of St. Louis, we were passing Clarksville, Missouri, less than eighty river miles from the mouth of the Missouri. But already I felt the North. You feel it in the light and air and cloud-formation, the sense of greater elevation, the Minnesota lake-like look of the river. The air is clearer, lighter, less muggy than that of the Lower Mississippi. You can see farther. A higher ceiling stretches above you. And when you go ashore, you find the people have Northern, not Southern, accents and ways.

HORACE REYNOLDS

North . . South . . East . . West

Wanted: An Administrator

By Frank L. Perrin

It may not be extravagant or visionary to believe, and to indulge the hope, that there is gradually being realized, in the United States, the important fact that the great need in a democratic government is for a fuller expression of the popular will, rather than for the exercise of assumed or delegated authority. We have experienced, in recent years, a display of the assumed right of a Chief Executive to formulate, impose, and administer emergency laws designed to accomplish, by experimentation and exploitation, what, as the people of the country had been led to believe, could not be accomplished by familiar and previously successful processes. The results are disappointing.

Perhaps it has not occurred to us to wonder if, after all, we do not expect too much of a President. It may be that in our zeal, in the desire to evade or escape responsibility for our own negligence, our own folly, and our own selfishness, we impose too great a burden upon those chosen to lead. There was surrender in 1932, and again in 1936, by a people who had been persuaded to believe that the processes of truly popular government had failed. There had been abject failure in the effort to control or regulate speculation, profiteering, and the power of wealth. But this was not the fault, entirely, of President Hoover, or of Congress. The Washington Government lacked, in the fateful years between 1928 and 1932, just those qualities which must be popularly manifested today and tomorrow, and in the years to come, if representative democratic government is to be restored and re-established.

* * *

Every thinking person of voting age in the United States, without being told, knows exactly what these requisite and necessary qualities of thought and action are. They know that the need, in a democracy, is not for leadership and direction, but for action, for consecration, for a willingness to assume and share common responsibilities, for the unselfish surrendering of special privileges and selfish advantages.

We are learning, it is hoped, that if we are to have any effective voice or any helpful part in government, we must begin to vote when the voting starts, and continue it until the last ballot box is closed and the votes are counted. Only as we assume and discharge this responsibility to ourselves and to the State and country can we have our part in government.

While it is probable that in 1940 there will be no actual dearth of candidates willing to seek election as successor to President Roosevelt, it is significant that at the moment no one is loudly or openly bidding for the opportunity to undertake a difficult and probably thankless task. It is assumed, or at least should be understood, that henceforth no elected leader of any political party in the United States will be presented with so liberal and generous a warrant of executive authority as that exercised by the President since March 4, 1933.

* * *

As many thoughtful and chastened people look back to the months ending or immediately following the election year of 1932 they must, perforce, realize that they had, collectively, surrendered to defeatism and discouragement. They had lost faith in themselves and in their own power and ability to recapture, by tried and familiar methods, what they believed they had lost by their own carelessness and folly. That is a dangerous point to be reached voluntarily and without the imposition of force or dictatorial authority. No one realizes this danger now more clearly than the people who have survived the hardships and the humiliation of their own surrender.

The important question today is what is to be done about it. I am convinced, judging more than superficially, that a powerful and determined majority of the people of the United States are capable of doing and are ready to do exactly what needs to be done and what must be done. They have lost faith in super-leadership. They are convinced that only by the heroic processes which have served in the past can genuine prosperity and equality of opportunity be restored and safeguarded.

More importantly, perhaps, they are convinced that the economic crisis has not passed. The test of democracy, the trying of the moral fiber and spiritual power of the nation and its people will come when the return to economic stability and soundness is undertaken. The testing time is before us, not behind us.

The Wide Horizon

Approach to Democracy

By R. A. Scott James

LONDON

In the early period of the Spanish Civil War, when opinion in Europe was dividing itself into two camps, the British Government declared that it could not have its foreign policy determined by ideological differences. The internal affairs of other nations were their own concern; differences in forms of government and in the ideas behind them must not be allowed to stand in the way of working agreements and peaceable relations.

The proposition was sound enough in theory, but in practice it has not worked. If the people in a totalitarian country were willing to surrender their personal liberties to the authoritarian State, that was their concern, but if their Government interfered with the liberties of other people, it was everybody's concern. If a totalitarian nation accepted the caprice of a dictator as a substitute for the rule of law, it must be left to pursue its own way; but if it acknowledge no law between nations and disregard treaties, the rest of the world is compelled to resist the challenge.

Now if this is admitted to be true—and surely it is undeniable—it behooves us to make as clear to ourselves as possible what are the determining ideas which matter so much to us and which we cannot surrender even under threat of destruction. We say that we stand for democracy—for individual liberty under the law at home, and for the liberty of nations in accordance with international law abroad. But these are abstractions. We do not value a thing because it is called by a certain name, but because it has value to us in terms of human well-being.

* * *

Is it not possible that a slave, whose needs were carefully provided for by a benevolent master, might be happier than a sweated wage-earner who had a vote and was free to withdraw his labor? Do we mean by a democracy a nation of people who have the vote, a voice in legislation, and equal rights before the law, yet are so inefficiently or selfishly governed that a large proportion of them are underfed? If another system afforded them less so-called liberty and more economic advantages, might it not be preferable? A State which perpetuated inefficiency and class domination could not fully embody the fundamental idea for which men are prepared to die.

In a book called "The Defense of Democracy," Mr. John Middleton Murry points out that we can find no clear guidance as to the meaning of democracy by studying the Fascist or National Socialist dictatorships; for the latter are not based upon any constructive ideas of citizenship with which we can contrast our own. The barren rule of sheer force and mechanical automatism offers no idea in which the human mind can rest. He thinks it more profitable to contrast our ideal with that of Communism, because the latter at least holds forth an ideal of well-being,—the well-being of the proletarian State the interests of which the individual serves. It presupposes an upheaval revolutionizing the social order and purging it of its class prejudices and its economic inequalities. But having provided, as it supposes, for the needs of economic man through the systematized order of the Socialist State, it stops short at that. It makes no provision for the spiritual. It leaves out the liberty of the individual. In Marx himself the stress is never upon democracy, but upon societized man.

* * *

To Mr. Middleton Murry this is much the same thing as taking half of Christianity and leaving out the other half—accepting the sacrifice, but leaving out the individual who is to be redeemed. "He that will lose his life, the same shall save it." But the loss cannot occur unless there is a person's life to be lost and saved. Mr. Murry maintains that it is the essence of true democracy, as it is of Christianity, that it puts first the spiritual value of the human individual, his divine right to be considered, his own obligation to serve. He suggests that this conception of human value has been an underlying dynamic force in British history making for the establishment of such democracy as Britain has obtained. The working classes, partly by their own strength in combination, secured the rights of the franchise, of education, of trade union association, and other privileges in the nineteenth and the present centuries; but it was the social conscience of the nation which enabled these peaceful triumphs to be won, in the name of justice and human equality.

It is by giving fuller play to that humane spirit, which has already incorporated the working classes in the body politic of the State and produced so many social reforms, that democracy alone can develop. Democracy, in fact, is much more than a form of government; it is an attitude of thought, which seeks the realization of the utmost well-being in every human individual.

Democracy can only be fully achieved when this attitude permeates the mass of individuals who constitute the State, and when their will communicates itself insensibly to the government of their choice. There is no existing country which is not, as yet, far from having attained this ideal.

We are still in greater or less measure "betrayed by what is false within." None the less, Great Britain, France, the United States, and other democratic countries have already secured the privilege through which all the rest could be won in orderly process. We make a mistake, Mr. Murry thinks, to be too much afraid of Germany. "Granted that Germany's technical powers of destruction are now tremendous, her power of spiritual attraction is very small." In his opinion a "positive and religious faith in democracy," practiced in its entirety, would have so compelling an influence in the world that it could not fail to triumph.